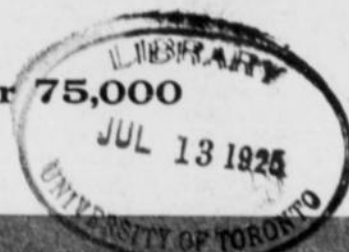


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

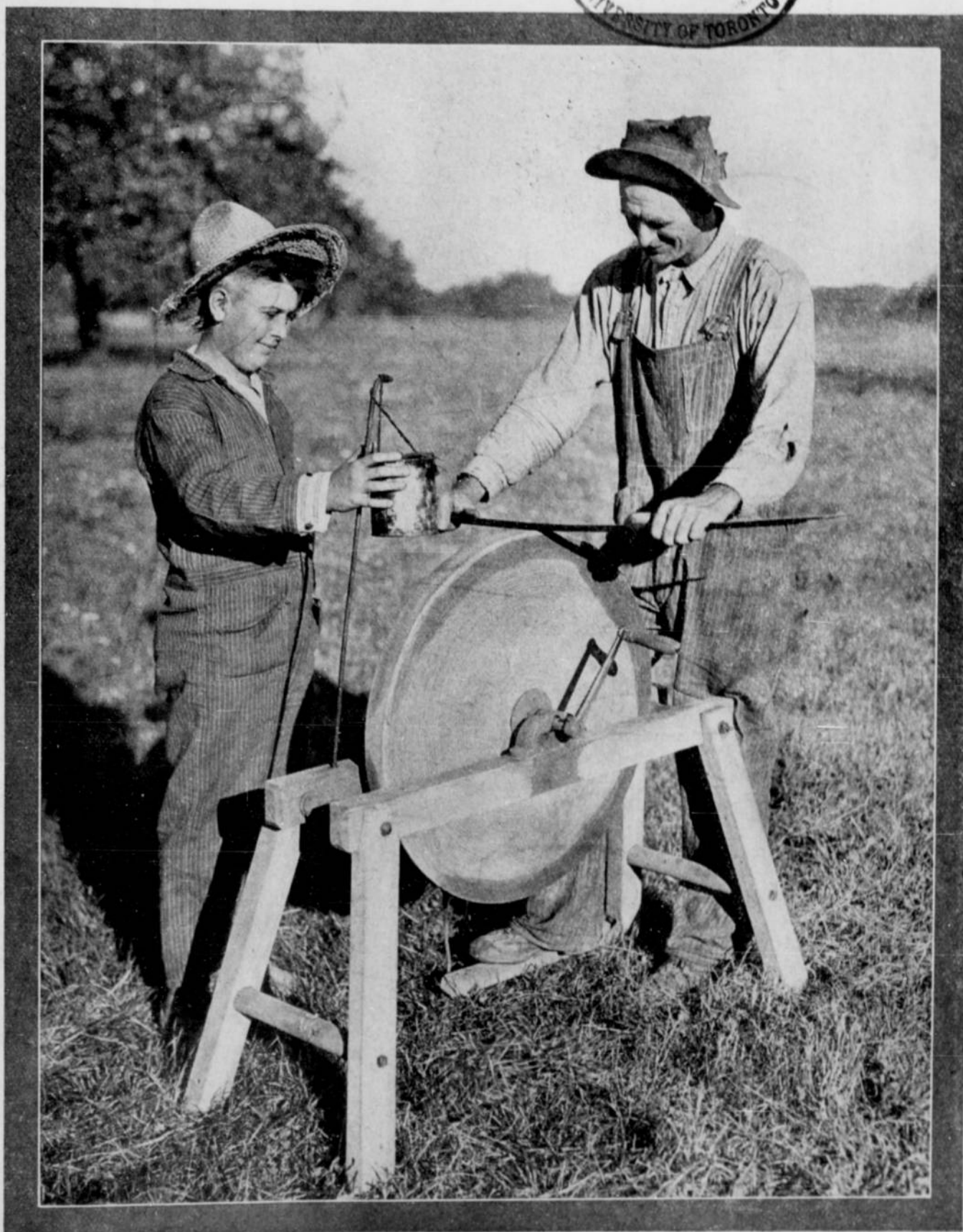
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Winnipeg, Man.

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July 8, 1925



THE CITY-BRED NEPHEW'S FIRST LESSON IN AGRICULTURE

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

Lake, Summitt Hill, Trossachs, three clubs at Troy, Allstine and Great West Schools, at Radville, Gladmar and Abbot School.

Are you arranging to keep Grain Growers' Sunday this year? The date fixed is July 19. If you want literature or any other information, write the Central office, and every help possible will be given. Make up your mind to make the day a great success.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Conference at Birtle

The U.F.W.M. conference, held at Birtle, on June 24, proved a great success. A large number of delegates were present from Kelloe, also representatives from Shoal Lake and the district surrounding Birtle. Mrs. F. H. Downing, U.F.W.M. director for Marquette, was the presiding officer, and Mrs. J. B. Findlay, of Kelloe, was secretary for the occasion. The report on the co-operative marketing of poultry, by Mrs. Whitelaw, opened up a new field of endeavor for the farm woman. Mrs. J. B. Findlay read a report on community work which outlined the outstanding achievements of some 38 U.F.M. locals in Manitoba, and embraced such work as co-operative buying and selling of all household products and farm requirements; establishment of community halls, rest rooms, libraries, weigh scales, loading platforms, installation of telephone in station, etc. Miss A. Peeler read a most interesting paper on the joint ownership of real estate in the name of husband and wife. Samuel Larcombe, the noted wheat king, gave a rousing address on the value of organization for the farm people, followed by an address by Miss M. E. Finch, provincial secretary, U.F.W.M., on the work that is being accomplished by the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M.

Neepawa District United Farmers are holding their annual midsummer convention in Birnie, on July 10. Addresses are to be given by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Geo. Little, M.L.A., R. Mahoney, manager of the Wheat Pool, E. Brooks, of the Egg Pool, also a representative of the Cattle Pool.

J. R. Rankin, secretary of the Oakner U.F.M., has forwarded Central office \$27 in membership dues, showing that their local is actively carrying on. This local expects to add to its membership before the year is out, and we hope will take up special U.F.M. studies this fall.

A special meeting of the U.F.M. local at Clandeboye, was called recently to consider the necessity of having more loading platform space available, and the following resolution was passed: "That the secretary write the C.P.R., requesting them to provide loading platform extension to accommodate four cars at one time." Thus writes L. E. Townsend, the secretary.

Thos. Annison, secretary of the Beaver U.F.M. local, states that it was with much regret that their local learned of the serious illness of Josiah Bennett, a recent resident of Pine Creek, who is now in the Prince Albert hospital. This local has forwarded a contribution in expression of their appreciation of Mr. Bennett's ardent work in the U.F.M., and to assist in securing comforts for him while in the hospital.

J. S. Patten, secretary of the Benito U.F.M. local reports that they were very pleased with the recent visit of the provincial president, A. J. M. Poole. He says that there was a splendid attendance, and that the On-to-the Bay pictures, including the lecture, were fine. This local expects to increase its membership during the season when they order twine.

Out of the 12 families who now remain in the Valpooy district, 11 are members of the U.F.M. Prospects for a bumper crop looked good at seeding time, but since then the land has been flooded, and even the gardens are drowned out. Notwithstanding these misfortunes the U.F.M. are holding regular meetings, and are planning a picnic for the children on July 15.

Miss M. Casey, convener of the Women's Committee of the Elkdale

U.F.M., reports that the graduation day, held recently for all pupils passing Grade 8, was a new venture for Elkdale and a decided success. The whole community attended the afternoon program. The evening was spent in baseball, followed by a dance, and the older people of the district thoroughly enjoyed the old-time quadrilles and four-steps. As Miss M. Casey is leaving the district, Mrs. J. M. Bell is taking her place as convener.

Langvale U.F.M. sends in dues for five more members, and \$25 as a special donation to Central office. D. W. Higgs is secretary of this progressive local, which now has a membership of 35.

Saskatchewan

When Prestige Counts

Negotiations have just been concluded between the organization department of the S.G.G.A. and the assistant freight claims agent of the Canadian National Railway, by which a member of the association at Stranraer has benefited to a considerable extent.

The case in question concerns the killing of two cows, and a two-year heifer on the C.N. track about one mile east of the town of D'Arcy, on December 27 last, by the eastbound freight train.

The place where the accident occurred was described by the secretary of the local as a regular trap, as there was absolutely nothing to keep cattle off the track. A sworn statement was sent in by the secretary of the local, placing the value of the animals at \$120, the cattle being described as in first-class condition, and good milkers.

The claim was sent in by the Central office on January 10, and after delays which one comes to expect from the railway companies, a letter was received offering the sum of \$50 in full settlement, on the ground usually taken by the companies that the claim was exorbitant. As might have been expected this sum was refused by the owner, who stated, however, that as he was needing the money for spring work he would accept \$90 for immediate settlement.

The company replied offering to settle for \$60, but Central office declined, and after other two letters from the association the company offered \$80 in full settlement, which the association accepted on instructions from the owner.

This is yet another case, where, but for the prestige of the S.G.G.A. the member in question would have been compelled to accept at least \$30 less than the amount ultimately received, and probably more than that.

A series of rallies has been arranged in District No. 2, to be addressed by A. Baynton, member of the executive, and Mrs. Osborne, of the executive of the Women's Section. The rallies in each case will be held in the afternoon at the following points, viz.: Monday, July 13, at Viceroy; Tuesday, July 14, at Ritchie; Wednesday, July 15, at Waniska; Thursday, July 16, at Pretty Valley; Friday, July 17, at Fife Lake; Saturday, July 18, Willowvale; Monday, July 20, at Sister Butte. Other rallies in this district will be arranged later. In the meantime it is hoped that farmers in the districts mentioned will attend in large numbers and make the rallies an outstanding success.

A series of meetings was carried out in the extreme south of the province during the past two weeks, in the course of which three women's sections and nine junior clubs were formed. Mrs. Osborne, who seems to have a genius for this kind of work, was responsible for these results. The women's sections were organized at Blooming, Radville and Trossachs, and the junior clubs at Blooming, Freda

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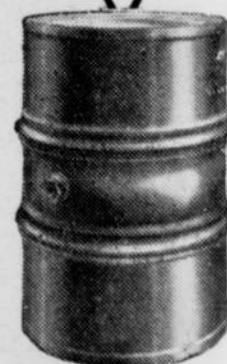
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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P. M. ABEL
Associate Editors

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Our Ottawa Letter

Senate amendments to Home Bank depositors bill raise the whole question of the power of the senate with respect to money bills—Progressives get together—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, July 3.—The session of parliament just closed was proclaimed at its commencement as a "transportation session," in the course of which other issues were to be subserved to that of securing more equitable rates on land and sea. As a matter of fact transportation turned out to be merely incidental, the endeavor of the government throughout being to devise artificial ways and means for the keeping together of a confederation which was never intended and can never be expected to trade successfully east and west, and the various component parts of which today are suffering by reason of the lack of available markets southward. It is useless to indulge today in recriminations with respect to the defeat of reciprocity in 1911, but to those who watched the session of parliament just concluded, it must have been obvious that, apart from Canada's railway problem and her heavy national debt, the main difficulty with which legislators have been faced has been that connected with the marketing of products which the Dominion can successfully raise and of allaying a feeling of discontent among the various "zones" of confederation engendered by the practical impossibility of their trading with each other.

The Petersen Contract

It was almost in the nature of things that the government's proposal to subsidize a line of 10 steamers to carry Canadian goods at maximum fixed rates to enable the Alberta man, for instance, to send his cattle 3,000 odd miles by land and water, and gain a profit, and to assist in the encouragement of immigrants to Canada's shores, should fall down, as fall down it did. The tragedy of the Petersen contract lies not so much in the fact that Sir William Petersen, the adventurer, who had undertaken under government assistance to break the North Atlantic combine, dropped dead in his rooms at the Chateau, half-an-hour after the Ocean Rates Committee had pronounced adversely on the scheme, as the fact that the scheme should be regarded as necessary at all.

The session has ended with the combine still supreme in the North Atlantic, and with no other adventurer in sight to take up the battle which Sir William Petersen laid down. The project was opposed on all counts by official Conservative members, who throughout the entire session demonstrated the time-honored, if outworn idea, that the functions of an opposition are to tear down but not to build up, and was subjected to critical scrutiny by Progressive members, who do not regard their function in the House as one of destructive, but of constructive opposition. It may be that the extensive enquiry which took place, and the facts adduced with respect to the operations of the combine will have some effect in bringing about more reasonable ocean rates; but the sum total of the government's and parliament's efforts in the matter is contained today in the lifeless volumes of Hansard, compiled by the official

reporters. Sir William Petersen is dead, and the Petersen contract is dead with him.

Railway Rates

So much for transportation by sea. The problem of transportation by land was tackled in a different fashion. The government undertook to "amend" the Crow's Nest Pass agreement by abrogating all the provisions thereof with the exception of the rates (east-bound) on grain and flour, but at the same time making these applicable to all lines of railway. Official Conservative members, led by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, frankly and shamelessly stood for the abrogation of the entire agreement. Progressive members fought against its amendment in any form, until it became fairly evident that if they fought any further they would lose even the grain and flour rates. Deciding finally that half a loaf was better than no bread, they refrained from opposition and the new bill, which leaves it to the Railway Commission to bring about a general equalization of railway rates in the matter of other commodities, was passed without amendment by both Houses. Progressive members, however, placed themselves on record as favoring a re-organization of the Railway Commission along more national lines. There is one vacancy on the commission at the present time. It is rumored today that there will be another shortly through the translation of Hon. Frank Oliver, of Edmonton, to the Senate. The rumor has it that Mr. Oliver will be replaced on the commission by Mr. Justice Turgeon, of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench, author of the report on which the new grain act was based, and it is quite possible that the West, if it insists, may be permitted to fill the other vacancy also.

In any case the Railway Commission and the legal experts on freight rates are liable to be quite busy for some time to come on the difficult task of ironing out the rate structures of the Dominion.

The Legislative Output

To the credit of the government it may be said that all legislation promised in the Speech from the Throne, or pledged at previous sessions was introduced. As a matter of fact, Premier King was so anxious to "implement" his promises that several of his legislative items were hastily prepared, and ill-digested by the cabinet before they were introduced. Apart from the ocean rates project which fell by the wayside with the death of Sir William Petersen, the bill for the application of the transferable vote to single-member constituencies, after a desultory debate in the course of which it secured second reading, never advanced beyond that stage, and today stands embalmed on the order paper, probably to be resurrected next session.

The Speech from the Throne, made mention of the government's intention to open up and develop that last available portion of the Dominion known as the Peace River. In this connection it was decided that the desires of the

government in their fulfillment were contingent upon the decision of the railway companies of the Dominion of Canada. The question of securing an outlet from the Peace River in the shortest possible direction toward tide-water, has been a matter of conference between the presidents of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways for the past six months. Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, was called upon frequently during the session to tell what the government intended to do, but the legislators departed for their homes with no more assurance as to the Peace River outlet than they had as to that of the Hudson Bay.

With respect to the latter road it cannot be charged against the members of the constituencies most interested in its completion that they were derelict in their duty during the session. The fight for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was continued throughout the session. The Welland Canal appropriations, totalling \$15,000,000 were, however, passed, while the Hudson Bay Railway still hangs fire, although a reasonable amount of money was appropriated for maintenance and upkeep.

Commons versus Senate

The session ended in a controversy between the Commons and the Senate. The Speech from the Throne forecasted a conference between federal and provincial representatives on the question of delimiting the powers of the Upper House, and of amending the British North America Act in other respects. The threat contained in this paragraph in the Speech from the Throne, did not apparently overawe the venerable members of the Upper Chamber. Probably one of the most important items of government legislation from a popular standpoint was that designed to provide relief from the federal treasury to the extent of \$5,450,000 to the depositors of the defunct Home Bank, on a basis of moral claim in equity. The bill passed the House of Commons after a debate in the course of which Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen took strong exception to the basis laid down by the government, and after a division at which Mr. Meighen himself was not present. The Senate undertook to amend the whole basis of recompense to one of compassionate allowance, to reduce the total amount to be voted to \$3,000,000, and to provide that all depositors holding claims in excess of \$500, must make application for reimbursement to the exchequer court. In the course of a lengthy statement the government, in effect, laid down the principle that the Senate had no right to amend or change a money bill. The Senate retaliated by declaring unanimously that it had this right. A conference of "managers" of both houses was called, and the government, while refusing to acknowledge the prerogatives claimed by the Senate, decided on behalf of the depositors upon a compromise whereby the Senate preamble changing the basis of the grant from a moral claim to a compassionate allowance should be eliminated, and whereby the words "in straightened circumstances" should be added to "those in need," where resort must be had to the judge of the exchequer court. Both the Senate and the government claim a victory in this respect, but from the general public standpoint the best that can be said is that honors

are equal, and that the issue of Senate reform is still a live one.

Senate Amendments

The Upper Chamber succeeded in making a very considerable number of amendments to legislation which had passed the Commons, few of which, however, were vital as constituting matter for issue as between the two houses. A bill to amend the Criminal Code, providing that betting information in any shape or form should be regarded as an offence, was promptly killed by the senators, and the verdict was accepted by the Lower House. The Guysboro and Sunnybrae Railway, which is a Nova Scotia project, and which was killed last session by the Senate, met the same fate this session. In addition the Upper House undertook to restore the new grain act to the form in which it had left the Committee on Agriculture. Probably most important among the actions of the Upper House was its annihilation of the bill on rural credits. This bill provided for a loan of \$10,000,000 to the provinces along principles laid down by Professor Tory, of the University of Saskatchewan. The discussion which occurred in connection with it in the House, indicated that western members regarded it as inadequate to meet the demands for long-term farm credits, and its passage in the House was a pro forma matter. The Senate took the ground that it had no right to be called upon to consider a question of such high importance at such a late date in the session. The bill was therefore unanimously dropped, with the understanding that it should be further considered at another session of parliament.

Progressives United

At the conclusion of the session Robert Forke, Progressive leader, issued a statement to the effect that the Progressive group which, during the past year or so, has been considerably divided, was now in a position to present a more united front than at any time since the first division had occurred.

In his statement, Mr. Forke says: "Prior to the prorogation of parliament the members of the Progressive group held a series of conferences to discuss the future of the movement they represent, and plans for more effective co-operation in the prosecution of their legislative program. In harmony with the recognized principle of constituency autonomy the members of each province will work in association with the provincial bodies in carrying forward and perfecting the work of organization. A definite basis for co-operation of all members adhering to common policies and striving for similar legislation was outlined and approved."

"Nothing new is included in these declarations, but the original principles of fundamental co-operative effort are enunciated in more comprehensive form. Conclusions reached met with general approval not only from the main body but also from others who have during the last two years followed a somewhat independent course. The group is thus in a position to present a more united front than at any time since the first division occurred."

"Provision was made for the publication of a handbook containing the history of the movement and an out-

Continued on Page 23

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The West's Case on Freight Rates

Hon. T. A. Crerar shows that railways operate profitably in West, but House of Commons rejects his amendment to freight rates bill providing for western maximum rates based on eastern rates.

IN the House of Commons on June 18, Hon. T. A. Crerar moved the following amendment to the government's freight rate bill, by which the west bound Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates were abolished:

"In any rates or tariff of rates fixed or approved by the board, rates in the territory lying west of Fort William in the province of Ontario, and east of the Rocky Mountains, shall not exceed by more than 10 per cent. the rates or tariff of rates fixed or approved for the same commodities in the territory lying east of Sudbury in the province of Ontario, but nothing herein contained shall be taken to imply that rates in one territory are to be higher than rates in any other territory."

In supporting this amendment, Mr. Crerar said, in part:

"The prairie provinces have no natural competition in rates. I have pointed out to the committee the competition that exists and the control that exercises over rates in Eastern Canada by virtue of water competition. There is no water competition in Western Canada, consequently, rates in Western Canada from the very day Western Canada was opened up, have been higher and, in many cases, much higher than they have been in Eastern Canada, and they are much higher today. The Crow's Nest Pass agreement specifies rates on certain commodities westbound. If you take those rates today on all those commodities, even the Crow's Nest Pass rates, they are higher in almost all similar instances than rates in Eastern Canada. Where then is the argument that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement constitutes a discrimination against Eastern Canada in favor of Western Canada? It does not exist. I do not need to give the figures because they have already been placed on Hansard by some hon. members around me who have preceded me in this discussion. But I repeat, that situation obtains today. No matter what may be said in respect of the cancellation of this portion of the agreement that applies to westbound rates, any man in his senses in this House or out of it, knows there will be only one result, and that is that rates on those commodities westbound will be increased. The traditional policy of the Liberal party for over 25 years in Canada was formulated in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and the purposes of that agreement was to give a governing control over those rates in Western Canada through establishing statutory maxima that could not be exceeded. It was the policy of the Conservative party when they were in power in this country subsequently to the establishment of those rates under the agreement of 1897. I repeat, that would be the policy of Canada today, were we not in a position where the railways admittedly are in difficulty in securing the necessary revenues to keep them going and, consequently, are seeking relief through the abrogation of those westbound rates; and the abrogation of those rates under this legislation will result almost immediately in an increase in them to Western Canada.

The West Not Understood

"Now, let me say in all fairness that the position of Western Canada is not understood in the East. Let me ask hon. members to go with me for a moment to the prairies; take the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. And what I am about to say is even more true of these two provinces than of Alberta. What is our situation geographically? We are 3,000 miles from the ocean if we travel eastward; and we are almost a thousand miles, indeed, parts of Manitoba are considerably more than a thousand miles from the Pacific ocean. We are producing commodities that must find their outlet to the markets of the world through either one of these oceans. Everything

that we buy we import from outside, most of it from Eastern Canada, and, consequently, the question of freight rates is one of vital importance to the people of those provinces. There has been much criticism in Eastern Canada of the desire of the prairie provinces, of Manitoba and Saskatchewan particularly, for the building of the Hudson Bay Railway. The Hudson Bay Railway may be a dream; the Hudson Bay Railway might not function if it were built. I am not going to discuss that question at the moment. But I wish to draw to the attention of the committee this fact, that the pressure of opinion behind the Hudson Bay Railway is simply a manifestation of the aspiration of the people of these provinces to have a ready and quick outlet to the sea. That is the idea behind the Hudson Bay Railway project, and surely you cannot quarrel with the position taken by these provinces in that regard, and even by the province of Alberta, further west.

West Pays the Increase

"The position taken by the Railway Commission repeatedly has been that the railways must be given sufficient revenues in order to function. How does the situation appear to the western Canadian? And I ask my hon. friends from Quebec and the maritime provinces to transplant themselves for a moment to the prairies of Western Canada. I am addressing myself particularly to my good friend the minister of justice (Mr. Lapointe), for whom I have the highest esteem. Let him picture himself on a farm out in Saskatchewan or practicing law in a Saskatchewan town, or carrying on business in any enterprise whatever; and let him endeavor to look at the question through those spectacles. It is not denied that eastern rates are governed by water competition. Now, if the costs of railway operation go up as they have been going up, where are the railways to get the necessary revenues to function? The leader of the opposition (Mr. Meighen), the other day enunciated a new policy for Canada, and that policy would certainly mean higher costs of living to railway working men. If the policy advocated in some quarters on both sides is adopted in respect of the importation of coal and steel, it will increase the cost of operation to the railways and sooner or later we shall be faced with the demand for a further increase in rates. Where are the railways going to get that increase in rates? If the prairie provinces are left without any protecting maximum in rates, the railways will make up the increase in those provinces, because there is nowhere else to get it. Whether that is right or wrong, let me in all earnestness say to the committee that that is the view of nine out of ten men in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta today, I care not what may be their religion or their politics or their calling.

Grain Rates Profitable

"We have no controlling maximum now except in regard to grain and flour; and I want to say something respecting grain and flour. The impression has been left on the committee that these rates are not profitable. Now, I have as great an esteem for my hon. friend from North Waterloo (Mr. Euler), as I have for anyone in this House; but the gentleman last night quoted figures which he said had been supplied by the statistical department of the Canadian National Railway, and which I positively and absolutely decline to accept. And I will tell you why. In rate cases the Canadian National Railway, so far as I know, have never presented figures showing costs of operation, and income received from their western lines, but the Canadian Pacific Railway has supplied such figures. My hon. friend from West York (Sir Henry Drayton) stated last night in the debate that the grain rates even on the Canadian Pacific Rail-

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 8, 1925

The U.F.A. Resolution

In the Open Forum this week we publish a letter from George Bevington, in which he takes issue with The Guide on the rural credits resolution passed at the last annual convention of the U.F.A. With Mr. Bevington we agree that discussion of the resolution is useless unless the discussion sheds a better light upon the subject, and we modestly believe that, in the space and attention given to the subject during the last few months, The Guide has done its share toward increasing the light. Mr. Bevington supports the resolution because he believes the system proposed in it is economically sound, and if adopted would bring benefit to the farmers and the country. If we were convinced of that we would support it too. Throughout its career The Guide has been an active and consistent advocate of better credit facilities for agriculture, but we believe the system put forward in the U.F.A. resolution is economically unsound, and if adopted would ultimately be injurious to both farmers and the country.

In the first place it is necessary to have a clear understanding of what the resolution demands. It asks for an issue of Dominion notes to the provincial treasuries on the security of provincial bonds, "such funds, so obtained, to be loaned to actual farmers on first mortgage security." The plain meaning of this is that the Dominion notes are to be put into circulation through the provincial treasuries, and that certainly would increase the volume of currency without increasing the volume of goods to be exchanged, with a resultant rise in the price level.

Mr. Bevington, however, contends that it would not be necessary to put the notes into circulation; they would form the basis for an extension of credit to the farmers, and consequently, if, say, \$300,000,000 were required, it would not mean that 300,000,000 additional dollars would be put into circulation. In that case the credit so extended would be subject to use by cheque. The provincial treasuries would either have to act as banks or the provincial governments would each have to establish a central bank and innumerable country branches. This would mean acceptance of the provincial bank proposition which the U.F.A. convention definitely rejected over a year ago. Are we to suppose that the convention this year clearly realized that contingency in voting for this rural credits resolution?

Apart from this aspect of the question we do not agree with Mr. Bevington that simply because there was security behind the issue there could not be depreciation. We are not unmindful of the difficulty involved in the question of what constitutes inflation but all economists agree that a money issue, in the fullest sense of the term, in excess of the actual needs of trade at the prevailing price level, raises prices, and any diminution of the money supply below the needs of trade, lowers prices. That, in the briefest and baldest terms, is the meaning of inflation and deflation. Contrary to Mr. Bevington's contention, the increase of the money supply, as the wealth to be circulated increases, is not inflation; nor is the decrease of the money supply if accompanied by a decrease in the wealth to be circulated, deflation. Inflation and deflation are relative terms; they refer to the relation existing between the money supply and the goods to be exchanged at a given price level.

In the sense we have outlined the U.F.A. resolution involves inflation no matter whether the issue be by way of currency or credit provided the issue is substantial enough to affect the price level, and if the system were adopted to any extent the issues would be substantial enough to raise the price level, and, in fact, demoralize the finances and business of the country. The wealth of a country is not increased by an increase in the money supply. The wealth of a country consists of the useful goods it produces; money is only the instrument for circulating the goods. The value of an inconvertible currency is not increased by increasing the quantity of it; on the contrary, without an increased quantity of goods to be circulated an increase in the quantity of money lowers the value of the money, which is the same thing as saying that it raises the general price level.

It may further be asked why, if there are such benefits to be secured from the plan contained in the U.F.A. resolution, it should be reserved for agriculture alone. Why not extend it to all business? If all that is required to bring prosperity is an issue of money on security as good as land, why not make the issue good and plenty? About 50 years ago Japan made an issue of currency based on land values, and the inevitable depreciation ensued despite strong legislative efforts to prevent it. The French have a proverb: "After the printing press, the guillotine." That proverb crystallizes the experience of the country with a currency based on land values. All experience has demonstrated that once the issue of money is divorced from its relation to the circulating wealth of the country, all kinds of trouble begin.

The dominant need today is not a redundant money supply, but money that is a true standard of value, a dollar which remains a dollar, and for which one can always get a dollar's value. To the problem of stabilizing prices by means of a managed currency, the economists of the world are devoting attention, and while it is a good thing to have citizens thoroughly interested in such a vital question, it is at the same time necessary to avoid the sloughs into which so many monetary reformers have wandered.

The Session at Ottawa

As usual, the session at Ottawa closed with a rush of business that wore out the members of the House of Commons, and gave the Senate a fair excuse for protesting vehemently that it was no rubber-stamp chamber existing merely to put the seal of its approval on anything the House of Commons chose to send before it. The closing weeks saw the introduction of such important measures as the Australian treaty, the bill for reimbursement of the Home Bank depositors, the new grain act, rural credits, the pensions bill, soldier settlement bill, and amendments to the election act, most of which deserved more consideration than they got.

The Senate amendments to the Home Bank depositors relief bill were based upon claims of senatorial rights with respect to money bills that, had the time been available, would certainly have been vigorously challenged in the House of Commons. As the Senate has claimed definitely that it possesses the power to amend money bills, the question should be put on the agenda of the proposed interprovincial conference regarding reform of the Senate. Control of the public

purse is the privilege of the House of Commons, of the elected representatives of those who have to fill the purse, and any claim of the Senate, based upon ambiguity in the British North America Act, to equal power with the House of Commons with respect to money bills, should be promptly and effectively challenged.

The fate of the rural credits bill, which the Senate put into cold storage, is little to worry about. The amount provided, \$10,000,000, would not go very far in the direction of ensuring cheaper credit for the farmers, and the conditions upon which the provincial governments could avail themselves of the fund were of a character that would probably deter any province from even considering the matter.

Looking over the session it can be seen that the government has fallen far short of its promises. The steps that were to be taken to "further colonization and settlement," have not been taken; the efforts to reduce the cost of living by tariff reductions stopped short with the tiny tariff changes of last year; the promised equalization of freight rates turned out to be the abolition of the only safeguard the prairie provinces possessed against excessive freight rates; the attempt to gain control over ocean rates was a poor affair at its best, and it proved abortive; the alternative vote was not pressed, although Premier King gave repeated assurances that it would be; the Hudson Bay Railway was once more the theme of pious hopes, but the harbors of Quebec and Montreal received enough financial consideration to make votes for the government.

It is, in fact, quite plain that the King government is no more resistant to the pressure of vested interests and political exigencies than the Liberal government of the 1896-1911 period. In opposition the Liberal party, as a rule, maintains a fairly good liberal attitude; in office liberal principles become secondary to a policy of opportunism, which is more reprehensible in a Liberal than a Conservative party, because while the latter is forced by public opinion to make grudging concessions to progressive thought, the former is expected to be the aggressive standard-bearer of reform. The King government is obviously not in that class, and that makes it all the more necessary that there shall be in the House of Commons a Progressive party, which, if at times is not unanimous, does in the main keep the Liberal party, as far as humanly possible, headed in the right direction.

The Australian Treaty

The treaty of reciprocity with Australia was one of the last of the measures to go through parliament, but the treaty as passed is nothing like the treaty that was originally proposed. Apparently the King government saw much trouble ahead for the original treaty, and accordingly Canada's concessions to the Commonwealth were considerably modified. The original agreement involved raising the general tariff on a number of goods, including butter, cheese, eggs, fresh, canned and dried fruits, but under the new agreement there will be no change in the existing general tariff except on raisins and currants. Provision for raising the general tariff rate from two-thirds of a cent to three cents a pound on these dried fruits was made in the budget changes of 1923, and unless the government becomes exceptionally considerate of the

Canadian consumer, the duty will be raised by order-in-council.

Leaving the general tariff where it is, with the exception noted, the new agreement increases, where possible, the concession to Australia. The new duty on fresh meat will be one-half cent a pound instead of one cent as in the original agreement, eggs will be free instead of being dutiable at one cent a dozen, cheese will be on the free list instead of carrying a duty of one cent a pound, and butter will be dutiable at one cent instead of two cents a pound. Out of deference evidently to the country's opinion on the liquor question, wines and brandy are omitted in the new treaty, but fruit pulp for the manufacture of jams and preserves has been added. The rates granted Australia are much below the prevailing British preferential tariff rates, but it is provided that they may, by order-in-council, be extended to other British countries.

In return for these reduced duties on primary products, Canada gets the Australian British preference rates on fish, gloves, certain kinds of machinery and paper, and intermediate tariff rates on corsets, iron and steel tubing, rubber boots and automobile parts. Thus while Canada concedes better than British preferential tariff rates, Australia gives only British preference rates on some goods, and her intermediate tariff rates on others. Looked at from the standpoint of pure bargaining we see no reason for going back on our opinion on the original agreement, that Australia had put it all over Canada.

Although in principle the new agreement is much superior to the old one, it is regrettable that the government has maintained the exception with regard to raisins and currants. There is no more reason for raising the general tariff on raisins and currants than on the other goods, and if Australia was willing to accept the terms on all other fruits, the government should

have stood out for the inclusion of raisins and currants. As it is, all fruit exports from Australia are bonused, and the competition to which the Canadian fruit grower will thus be subjected is to the extent of the bonus unfair. So far as the treaty is an advance toward lower import duties it is welcome, but it is significant that all the reductions are on goods directly or indirectly the product of agriculture, while except for fish, no primary product of Canada is included in the treaty.

Another Little War

France has a nice little war on her hands in Morocco. Before it is over it is likely to cost a great deal in both money and lives. It has arisen out of a situation which is the direct product of the political tendencies in Europe which culminated in the Great War. Sixty years ago, Lord Palmerston could write that it was unthinkable that England and France would agree to the partition of Northern Africa among European powers. Such an agreement he said, "would revolt the moral feelings of mankind." The partition, however, has taken place, Great Britain, Italy, France and Spain, all sharing in the spoil, and the process more than once before 1914 almost provoked a European war.

At the beginning of this century a treaty was concluded between the Sultan of Morocco and the French government, by which the latter agreed to respect the integrity of Morocco. Immediately afterwards France and Spain, with the consent of Great Britain, entered into a secret agreement for the delimitation of spheres of influence in Morocco, with what amounted to reversionary interests in case of actual partition. These relationships led to European crises in 1905 and 1911, the secret treaties being made public in the latter year. Recently Spain found the job of holding her

place in Morocco a trying task, and she appealed to France for aid. The French government had apparently enough on hand at the time and declined, whereupon Spain backed up far enough to give the tribesmen of the Riff the idea that they could challenge France as well. So France, with her eye on the no man's land between her sphere of influence and that of Spain, took up the challenge, and the government has been sustained by parliament after a fist fight in the Chamber of Deputies.

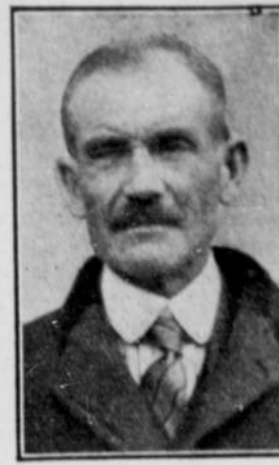
The war will probably be as costly to France as the Boer war was to Great Britain. There can be no doubt about the outcome; the tribesmen cannot possibly stand against the might of France. Whether France can afford the war and after it the expense of keeping the tribes in subjection, is another question.

Recently there have been reports of fortunes made in speculating in wheat, and the British papers tell of a man who made an arrangement with the British government for the purchase of surplus stocks of aeroplane linen out of which he made \$20,000,000. It is things like these that make one doubt the orthodox political economy which says that capital is the result of saving and the wisdom of the copy book precepts about saving the pennies and letting the pounds look after themselves.

M. Caillaux, the aggressive finance minister of France, says that his country must now begin to pay for its dilatoriness in attending to sound finance. M. Caillaux must not know as much about the economic condition of his country as Mr. Meighen and Sir Henry Drayton, for have not both of these eminent authorities insisted that France is one of the most prosperous countries in the world, with a low cost of living, and everybody working and happy?



His Greatest Interest

ROBERT FORKE,
Brandon.L. P. BANCROFT,
Selkirk.J. FRED JOHNSTON,
Last Mountain.R. A. HOEY,
Springfield.JAS. STEEDSMAN,
Souris.W. T. LUCAS,
Victoria, Alta.

Progressives and the Tariff

Extracts from speeches of Western Progressives at Ottawa, dealing with the Tariff Aspect of the Budget.

IN view of the split in the Progressive vote on the budget and on the resolution subsequently introduced by John Evans, Progressive M.P. for Saskatoon, reaffirming the Progressive policy with regard to the tariff, we give below extracts referring to the tariff, from the speeches of the western Progressives who spoke on the budget. Some members dealt with the tariff at length; we have selected the portion of their speeches which epitomises their views. The vote was taken shortly after eight o'clock in the morning after an all-night sitting.

Nailing His Colors

Robert Forke, Brandon: "It struck me while he (Sir Henry Drayton) was speaking that if he thought seriously and just realized what the world conditions have been during the last few years he might perhaps see some relation between those conditions and the policy which he advocates—the policy of high protection, of one country building up high barriers against trade with another country. Everyone, I think, who has studied the causes of war and what leads to war, will acknowledge that it has a great deal to do with what may be called trade influences; and just as long as we have economic warfare between the nations of the world just so long will there be danger of actual warfare. But once people begin to trade with each other, once there is an exchange of commerce between one nation and another, an atmosphere of good will is created and the chances of war are very much diminished."

"I regret very much that the government in the present budget have not seen fit to further implement their promises, I wonder if they have not the courage to live up to their promises. What is the matter? Why do they not nail their colors to the mast and stand or fall by that policy? If they do that they will get enough of the people of Canada behind them; they will be secure where they are if they only have the courage to take that forward step. To my right we have a party whose principle is higher protection. They have no other doctrine; they say that high protection will solve all our problems. The people of Canada will never accept that doctrine, and my hon. friends will stay forever in the shades of opposition if they continue to preach it. I say that in no spirit of hostility, but I think I know something about the temper of the people of this Dominion. For myself at least I am going to nail my colors to the mast and stand or fall by the policy that I believe to be the right one."

Sales and Tariff Taxes

L. P. Bancroft, Selkirk: "In discussing the budget last year I pointed out that the reduction of the sales tax offered less relief for the taxpayers than would an equal reduction of revenue from the customs tariff. If the \$20,000,000 taken off the sales tax

had been taken off the tariff a very much larger amount would have been saved to the consumers, since the hidden bonuses paid to the protected industries would have been proportionately lessened. A very large increase of purchasing power would have resulted and much of the existing depression in eastern industries might have been avoided."

Protection Has Failed

J. Fred Johnston, Last Mountain: "I think it can be safely said that protection has failed to make Canada prosperous. I do not wish to burden the House with a long array of figures to sustain this statement I have made as to the failure of protection to make Canada prosperous, but there are a few to which I should like to call attention. Take for example the comparison between the growth of Canada and the United States during comparable periods in their early development. In 1790, the United States had a population of 3,929,000, which compares with 3,689,000 for Canada at the time of Confederation. In the first fifty years after 1790, the population of the United States rose to 17,063,000; while in the first fifty years of its history the population of this Dominion only reached 8,361,000. In the first fifty years of its existence, or thereabout, the United States increased in population more than four-fold, while the population of Canada during a similar period was only a little more than doubled. This does not look as if Canada had in the last forty odd years enjoyed, under protection, the growth that it was entitled to in the normal course of events."

A Shuffle

R. A. Hoey, Springfield: "The budget of last year was described as a step in the right direction. It was heralded as the forerunner and the harbinger of other budgets that would sound the death-knell of protection and result in the eradication of every element of protection from the program

of the Liberal party. As such it was supported by many hon. members in this section of the House, and ultimately carried by an overwhelming majority. Since then several by-elections have been held. The people were consulted and the people when thus consulted endorsed by large majorities, with one single exception, the action taken by the government at that time. Viewed in the light of present day events I cannot help but describe the budget of last year, not as a step in the right direction, but a shuffle—the shuffle of a manacled man towards a pillar, against which he intended temporarily to lean, knowing that if he fell in his manacled condition he might not easily regain his feet. I take the position that never in the history of this country was the need for tariff revision more apparent and its necessity more universally recognized than at the present time."

Wheat Production Unprofitable

James Steedsman, Souris: "Perhaps nowhere in the world has a similar number of people been able to produce so much wealth in the same length of time as have the farmers of the prairie provinces, and with that been able to save so little of the proceeds of their labor. One reason for their great production is of course the ease with which the land is brought under cultivation. That, coupled with the fertility of the soil, has made it possible to raise more grain per man in the prairies than anywhere else in the world. Yet we must realize that wheat, the greatest of all our exportable commodities today, is being produced in the prairies at a loss, one year taken with another. Some of the things that are responsible for that state of affairs I intend to deal with as I proceed. Distance from markets where our products are ultimately sold brings up, of course, the question of transportation both by rail and by water. Then again the expensive system of handling and marketing our crops must be considered, such as the many

tolls that are charged from time to time for various services rendered. Then again there is the question of the high interest rates that the farmers have to pay, the question of the cost of production and the high cost of living—these are all matters that enter into this proposition of the production of wheat at a loss."

Three Per Cent. a Year

W. T. Lucas, Victoria, Alberta: "As regards the budget, I am badly disappointed with the government at this time in not carrying out their pledges to the people at the last election. The people of this country have placed in power a government believing that they were truly standing for the pledges which they made to the people at that time. But we find that after taking a few side-steps they finally came to the position of stand-patters. . . . If we could not make greater prosperity in the past fifty years than we have made, in a new country, with low taxation and the lure of free lands, in the name of heaven what is the hope for the next fifty years with things as they are today? To my mind, protection as we have had it during the last fifty years has proved a failure, and I for one should like to see the government take its courage in its hands and get behind the free trade policy on which it was elected, and put it into effect. If the government would do that and would come out boldly and stand by that policy, making a fairly substantial cut of three per cent a year for five years, our industries would know what they might expect and would be able to adjust themselves to these conditions."

Lapse of Memory

H. E. Spencer, Battle River: "With regard to my vote on this budget, I am reminded that the government of the day got into power on a platform very similar to the one on which I was elected, a program drawn up in 1919, and which they seem to have forgotten entirely. The first two years they were in power they seemed to have that same lapse of memory, but in 1924, owing probably to the fact that they realized it might mean their defeat if they did not do something, some small tariff reductions were made. I believe the reductions of duty on agricultural implements amounted to the infinitesimal sum of about 83 cents per half-section. This year, however—goodness knows why!—they have taken a backward step, whether because they are influenced by certain interests that we do not see and probably do not understand, I do not know, but certainly some interests are at work, and the government have gone back entirely on their pledges of 1919, in fact they have given us a budget such as we might expect from the Conservative party rather than from those calling themselves Liberals. I shall therefore be compelled to vote against the budget."

Continued on Page 18

H. E. SPENCER,
Battle River.JOHN MORRISON,
Wayburn.O. R. GOULD,
Assiniboia.

Why I Quit Fallowing

In which Matthew Hannah, Bridgeford, Sask., tells how he checked soil drifting.

I HAVE often thought that if I wrote down my experience with soil drifting and fallow substitute, and had it printed in The Guide, it might prove helpful to many, giving the benefit of experimentation which our government farms are not in a position to carry out. On every quarter of this section there is a ridge or hog-back running through near the centre or along one side. The soil on those ridges is somewhat lighter than the rest, and inclined to drift. Nearly every year this drifting cut off or smothered up several acres of wheat on perfectly good land adjoining the ridges. In 1920, I had to reseed some 40 acres, so I there and then determined to put a stop to that, even if I had to seed the ridges to Canada thistle or quack-grass.

When the fallow of that year was plowed and harrowed, I got to work and seeded the ridges to oats. At first I used all the runs, seeding the whole width of the drill, but at a light rate. Later, to save oats, I plugged half the runs and opened up a little. Just as the grain was coming through I harrowed again. There was no drifting that fall, because by the time threshing was completed the oats were rank and beginning to head out. About that time I turned the cows on and for six weeks or two months they milked better than they had done during summer.

By the spring, horses and cattle had the oats picked pretty close, and the ground tramped hard, so as soon as the land was dry enough I dug it up with the spring-tooth cultivator, with the narrow shovels on. I had no drifting that spring because this operation left the land lumpy and rough, with most of the roots on top.

1921 was a dry year. I noticed that where the oats had been seeded with all the runs on, the wheat crop was comparatively poor. Where it had been seeded with half the runs, the stand was nearly as good as could be expected on a ridge, but it ripened earlier and caused trouble and loss in cutting.

That year (1921), I seeded the ridges again, but used only half the runs. The result was the same so far as drifting was concerned. In 1922, we got more rain and the ridges showed up well, it being hardly noticeable where the oats had been and where not, except for the fact that it again ripened earlier and caused the same loss and trouble in cutting. For some reason in both those years the ridges where the oats had been were freer from weeds than the rest of the summerfallow.

In 1922, I of course treated the fallow in the same way, and in addition seeded 10 acres in rows, four runs to the row, and the rows four feet apart. I harrowed this piece just as the oats were coming up, and afterwards cultivated with the garden cultivator.

Downed the Thistles

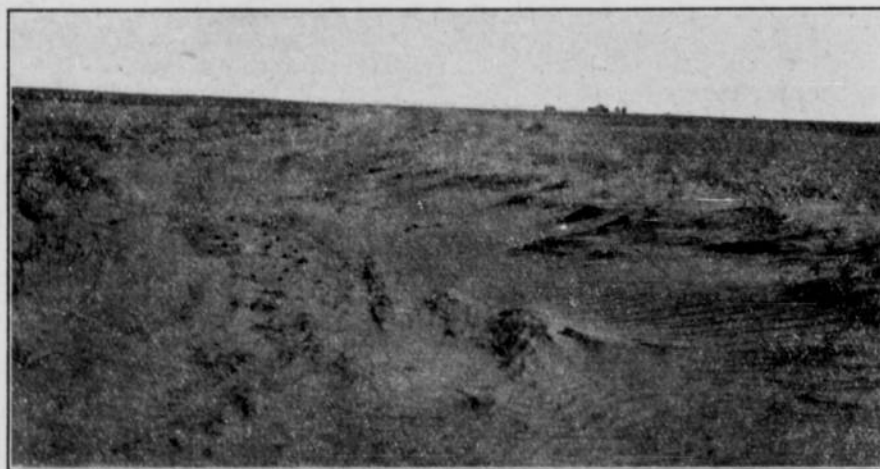
This piece of land was so bad with Russian Thistle that I had to rake and burn it before it could be plowed, nevertheless there were very few Russian thistles among the oats. That fall I got six loads (about 2,400 bundles) from the 10 acres. It was seeded to wheat in the spring of 1923, and yielded about the average of the bare fallow. It was just as clean to cut and did not grow up with thistles any worse than the bare fallow.

Although I did not yet know how my experiment with that 10 acres would turn out, I was pretty well convinced that I had solved two problems. First, the drifting problem, and second, that of winter feed for my cows, so I plunged headlong and seeded 150 acres in rows in 1923.

The method I used was to plow about 50 acres, harrow and seed, then watch carefully and harrow again just as the grain was peeping up. To cultivate, I removed the middle gang from the spring-tooth cultivator, set the two inside teeth just wide enough to allow the four run row to pass, and put the narrow shovels on those two. The



No one has yet discovered a better method than summerfallowing to conserve moisture and destroy annual weeds, but it leads in time to this:

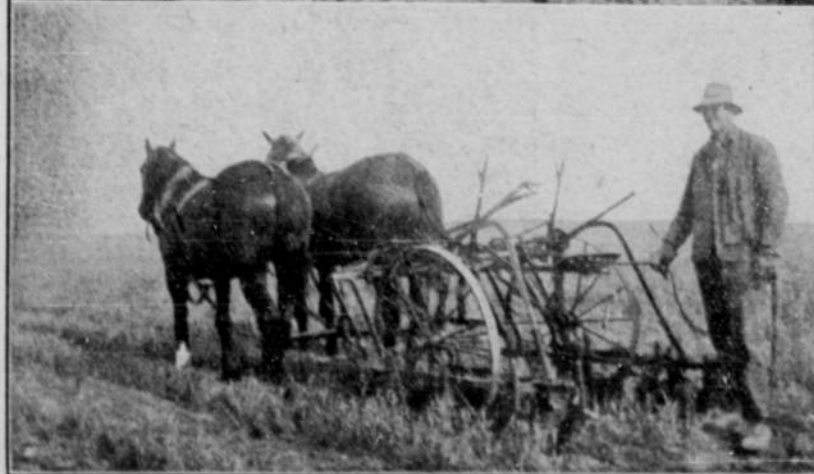


others I adjusted to cover all the ground with the broad shovels on. During the operation I was always digging out a run of oats on one side or the other, but getting the weeds and always leaving three runs. I was careful to cultivate when the weeds were small so that I could cultivate shallow. With the rows four feet apart the operation of cultivating does not take very much longer than a bare fallow.

Although this land was so plastered with Russian thistle that I had to burn it over with harrows before it could be

plowed, I was not bothered with them among the rows. The only weeds that made trouble were wild buckwheat and pigweed where old straw stacks had been. One or two of the worst spots I dug up entirely with the stiff-tooth cultivator.

From 100 acres of this rowed crop, I harvested 70 loads of very nice clean bundles. The balance of 50 acres was frozen green, and as I did not need it I turned the cattle on and grazed it off. Last year (1924) was our Waterloo in this district, spring plowing and



R. J. Atkinson, Craik, Sask., has tried the row-crop method and finds, like Mr. Hannah, that under certain conditions it is to be preferred to summerfallowing

stubbled-in crop never heading out. The field that I did not cut but grazed off was the best and cleanest field I had. The other rowed fields yielded the seed and enough to pay for threshing it. The field of bare fallow yielded a little more wheat per acre, but owing to pigweed and thistle it took so much twine to tie and so much time to thresh that it fell down worse than the rowed land.

I do not want to give the impression that I think sowing in rows cleans the land better than bare fallow. I think that the reason for the rowed land being cleaner than the bare fallow in this instance was because there was a reserve of moisture in the fallow which kept the weeds alive until the rain came, when they grew up as one might say in a night.

Last year I again sowed 150 acres in rows and in the same manner. In the first 50 acres I met a difficulty which is liable to crop up any time when using this method. It rained just as the oats were coming up and I was ready to harrow. By the time the land had dried enough to make harrowing a successful operation, both weeds and oats were a little too far advanced. I thinned the weeds and also the oats, but there remained both pigweed and Russian thistle in the rows. The other two fields I caught right and they were practically clean. The oats in rows did not burn like the other crop, so when the rain came they shot right ahead and matured pretty well. The latest crop being far the best.

Altogether there was not more than half the crop of the previous year, but then most people had next to none, and I have a pretty fair stack-yard.

Some Conclusions

It is perhaps too soon yet to be positive, but I think by this method and the introduction of a rotation of sweet clover (I have a good catch on 50 acres) the following objects may be attained:

1. Drifting eliminated.
2. Weeds fairly well controlled (sweet clover helps).
3. Feed provided for a good side line of milk cows.
4. As much wheat produced at less cost (the cows help).
5. And perhaps the robbing of the soil checked.

I have not mentioned corn yet, but I have tried it in a small way. I found it destructive on binder canvases and sickles, awkward to store, troublesome to dig out of the snow to feed, and last but not least, sadly reduced in feed value by a frost that would in no way injure oats. With the proper implements to plant, cultivate, cut, and a silo to store it, I have no doubt that corn is all that is claimed for it as a feed, but those things imply an outlay not warranted by the present price or prospects of beef and butter. Oats and sweet clover hay seems to fill the bill fairly well at less cost in money and labor.

Just a few hints culled from experience and I am done:

An early plowed well-worked summerfallow will always outyield any substitute in a dry year, if it does not drift.

Rowed land kept clean will outyield late plowed or weedy fallow under the same weather conditions. The farther the rows are apart the better the following crop. Four feet apart catches as much snow as two feet.

If the land is very bad for drifting, and it is desirable to cultivate in the spring a good way is to follow the same plan as in cultivating the rows, using the narrow shovels on the strip of stubble.

Seeding round and round makes it easier to cut. Cutting across the rows is like going over a succession of dead furrows. The corners can be kept clean by running across them with the stiff-tooth, taking out oats and all. If a third of the land is occupied by the rows you will get better than half a crop of oats. Any oats seeded before July 5, matured enough to make good cow feed.

Stone Digging Made Easier

Jas. E. Moscrip describes some of the home-made implements by which this most laborious of farm jobs may be lightened.

STONE-digging is a hard job at best, and anyone with a large stony farm to clear should be prepared for a great deal of heavy work. In this locality about 75 per cent. of the stone can be rolled out with the pick, about 20 per cent. can be handled with the crowbar, or bar plus pick, and perhaps not more than 5 per cent. require digging and heavy prying. These large rocks generally take most of the time while digging and are the hardest to get off the field. Some farmers leave these big ones the first time they go over a field, expecting to take them out when they have more time. It is not a plan to be recommended. It is quite easy to forget all about them, till a rude jar, which may mean repairs for plow or cultivator, reminds us of our neglect.

The Stone Hook

The tools shown on this page have been in use on our farm for 10 years or more, and we consider them indispensable for large or medium-sized rock. Our big stone hook is made from a long plow beam, very strong, weighing about 100 lbs. The point is somewhat sharpened and hardened. The four-by-six block is 18 inches long, cross-bolted to keep it from splitting, and fastened to the beam by two very strong angle irons. This hook has pried out rocks in a very few minutes

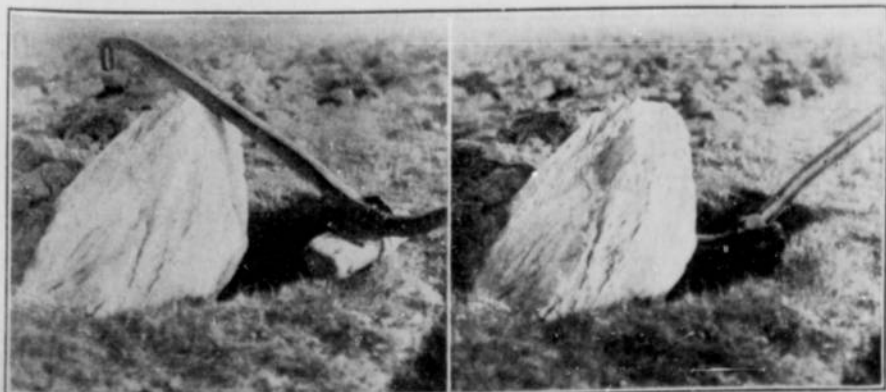


Stone-digging tools. The gas pipe serves as an extension to the crowbar. At the right is the "stretcher" described in this article.

that four good horses have failed to skid away to the stone pile.

The Stretcher

The ladder-like device which we call a rock stretcher, is made of two-by-four lumber about three feet long, spaced a foot apart. We use half-inch bolts 16 inches long to hold the two-by-fours together. The bolts run through a 12-inch length of half-inch gas pipe, which keeps the wooden members apart. Washers at each end keep the gas pipe from cutting into the wood. The hook shown at one side is a later addition and is very handy to hook over the side of a wagon box when loading a large rock. Two men can easily load any rock which one man can roll on the stretcher.



The stone hook which Mr. Moscrip uses for large rocks

Self-Loading Skids

The self-loading skids are made of four-by-six clear fir. Each skid is about five feet long, and they are spaced about one foot apart at the rear end, connected by a short cross-timber by one bolt at each end. The front end of each skid has a strong ring well ironed to the skid. To load a rock, place one skid on each side of it by spreading the front ends apart. Run a logging chain through one ring and catch the hook in to ring of the other skid. When the team starts, the skids will generally slip under the rock. The inner edges are rounded to make them



The self-loading stone drag described in this article

slip inwards more easily. If they do not come together readily when the team exerts a pull, a pinch with the bar will bring them to place. To unload, simply disengage the hook and let it draw through till the chain is pulling on one ring only, then drive ahead. A chain about six feet long with a ring in the middle to hook to a chain behind the stone wagon, and a hook on each end for the skid ring, works better than the ordinary logging chain. Larger timbers, four-by-eight, or even six-by-eight, last longer, but are heavier to handle. We often use four large horses on these skids for handling the biggest rocks.

A Labor-Saving Boat

For the medium-sized stone we use a flat stone-boat with a flooring of two or three-inch plank. The head is made of quarter-inch iron plate, 12 inches wide, and long enough to reach across the front of the boat. The front edge is canted up to give it the necessary slope. This iron is bolted to the under side of the plank with round-headed 1/2-inch bolts. Square the holes in the plate with a square punch so the bolts will not turn. Use plenty of bolts. The front edge of the plate has a V-chain to draw by. The rear end has a strong two-by-four, or a four-by-four cross-ways to hold the plank together. This makes an excellent stone-boat as the rock has to be lifted only two or three inches to load. If used to haul barrels of water, nail an old auto tire to the floor to keep the barrels from sliding off.

It should be hardly necessary to add that picks and crowbars must be kept sharpened and tempered. Even the spade will dig easier if it is ground occasionally. I use a 20-pound crowbar, and when the ground gets dry, a seven-foot length of one and one-half inch pipe for an extension. A 200-pound pull on the end of the extension has failed to damage the bar, and it is surprising what a large rock one can roll out with this equipment.

When a rock is once loaded, it should, of course, be taken to the place where it is to remain permanently. It is not advisable to pile rock high nor to haul it a long distance, but it should be piled neatly out in a slough or in a clump of trees, or some place where there is a permanent obstruction to tillage operations.

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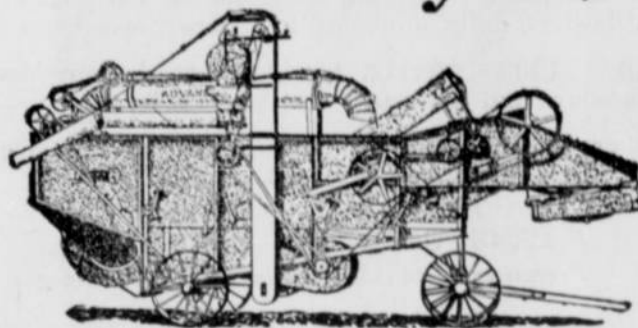
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Overseas Cattle Shipment

Experimental farms make trial shipment for third successive year.

THE Dominion Experimental Farms have repeated their trials of 1923 and 1924 in shipping cattle to Great Britain, and the report in extensive form is now available to the public. This spring's shipment consisted of 114 cattle, 34 of which were from Lethbridge, Alta., and 20 each from Scott and Swift Current, Sask. The remaining steers were from Nova Scotia points.

The table appearing on this page gives a fairly comprehensive idea of the finances of the undertaking. The Lethbridge cattle consisted of 16 blacks and 18 reds, and were grouped this way for sale. The 16 blacks were a very uniform lot, well bred and

or to hold the cattle over, fatten them and ship in April. Eighty head were purchased in Calgary, in September, half of them being shipped at that time and the remaining half being sent to the Lethbridge Experimental Farm for feeding. The fall-fed cattle in this case showed the larger profit—\$7.69 per head as against \$4.90. There are some considerations which should be taken into account, however, before jumping to a conclusion about this. In the first place there was a change in the value of the pound sterling, and there was an extra rail charge against the spring shipment as they went East before St. Lawrence navigation opened, embarking at Halifax. The fall

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT ON OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS

	Lethbridge. 34	Scott. 20	Swift Current. 20
Number of steers	34	20	20
Total cost of steers, fall, 1924	\$1,506.78	\$ 888.40	\$1,038.04
Total cost of feed	1,292.68	495.60	576.28
Transportation and selling costs	1,879.63	1,025.23	1,064.99
Total cost	\$4,679.09	\$2,409.23	\$2,679.31
Total return	4,845.60	2,779.20	2,884.80
Total profit per lot	\$ 166.51	\$ 369.97	\$ 205.49
Total profit per steer	4.90	18.50	10.27

evenly finished. They sold for an average of £30 9s 9d each, nine of the best for grazing at £32 each, and nine of the smaller for slaughter at £28 10s each. The reds were not so breedy or uniform, and sold for slaughter at £29 each. Messrs. Chapman and Everett, the British livestock salesmen, have the following to say about the Lethbridge cattle: "A good, well-bred black will always realize top price here either for keeping purposes or for slaughter. The reds were sold to a Manchester butcher to be killed, being just the size (1,209 pounds at abattoir), and condition suitable for the Manchester requirements." In spite of the fact that these Lethbridge cattle sold for the second highest price per head, the net profit was lowest, because of the high feed costs.

The steers from Scott were smooth and evenly fleshed, and a very uniform lot. A few steers showed lack of length, but were well fleshed over the loin. They sold for an average of £28 19s, for grazing purposes. Chapman and Everett declared them to be "an exceptionally good lot of short-keep cattle, full of quality, well bred, nicely selected, short-legged animals; and, when properly finished, sure to command good prices here. They will not get coarse and heavy, but will make just nice weights suitable for either London or provincial markets." These Scott steers showed the greatest profit of any lot because of the low feed costs.

Herefords Sold Well

The Swift Current steers were all of Hereford breeding, uniform in size and color, with considerable breed type, but showing a tendency to roughness, loins fairly well fleshed but showing some pinched-in backs. They sold for an average of £30 1s each, for grazing purposes. Chapman and Everett said of them: "Handy weight butcher cattle, having plenty of length, condition and quality, and will pay for two month's keep on early grass." While these steers were not quite so good from a Canadian standpoint as the steers from Lethbridge or Scott, they brought the highest price nevertheless, and the second highest profit per head of the western lots.

Of the two eastern lots, Chapman and Everett, said respectively, "Very much on the plain side, leggy, and some very badly shaped ones among them," and "Just passable everyday cattle." Notwithstanding, these eastern animals made a profit practically equal to that of the prairie steers because of lower freight charges and less shrinkage, in their case 6 to 6.74 per cent., as against 9.14 to 9.38 for the western stock.

Fall Shipment Best

The Lethbridge steers were part of an experiment to discover whether it paid better to ship overseas in the fall

shipped cattle also weighed less than 1,000 pounds per head, so enjoyed a further reduction of ocean freight of \$2.00 each.

It goes without saying that the figures here spoken of as profit are simply gross returns less expenses of selling and transportation, and less feed costs. No account has been taken of interest on investment, labor, risk, etc. By the time these are all accounted for the profit in the business would be very materially reduced, which goes to emphasize the fact that in maintaining the present level of transportation rates, the companies involved are taking the maximum toll of the business.

Wool Men Happy

W. H. J. Tisdale, assistant manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, was a visitor to The Guide office last week. Mr. Tisdale was on his way back to Toronto, after six weeks spent among flock-masters in the prairie provinces. From every corner where sheep are being grown he brings back heartening news. The lamb crop this year is one of the highest on record. Murdo McKenzie, of Foremost, Alta., has brought through 1,805 lambs from 1,900 ewes. The 20,000 ewes on the Ray Knight properties have an 82 per cent. lamb crop. Taken all round, Mr. Tisdale estimates that the range flocks will run from 75 to 90 per cent., while the domestic flocks will have an increase from 90 to 100 per cent.

There has been some criticism of the class of sheep brought in from Montana during the period of open trading allowed by the Customs Department, last fall. The Montana sheepmen took the opportunity to slough off their toothless old ewes, and the mortality among the imported stock was very heavy over winter. Better than bringing in old American stock, Mr. Tisdale thinks that something should be done to conserve the stream of ewe lambs that flows through our stock yards every fall. He would favor the Federal Department of Agriculture starting a ewe lamb reserve at stock yards out of which farm purchasers could draw. The alternative would be to interest some of the larger ranchers to advertise their ewe lambs and retail them. The first plan will meet some objections because of the unhappy experiences governments have had with plans to conserve female breeding cattle. The last plan has the disadvantage that ranchers are not likely to be interested in less than ear-load lots.

Speaking of the quality of Canadian range sheep Mr. Tisdale says that the last six years has seen a tremendous improvement. The average clip of Canadian range sheep at the close of the war was six to six and one-half

pounds. This year it has grown to at least seven to seven and one-half pounds. The improvement has been wrought by continual importation of well-bred Merinos. Last year one outfit brought in 1,200 Merino rams.

Co-op. Will Have Good Year

The Co-operative is steadily strengthening its position both among range and domestic wool growers. Whereas this growers' company only received 310,000 pounds of wool from Manitoba and Saskatchewan last year, there are 390,000 pounds already contracted for, and Mr. Tisdale expects an amount well in excess of that. Alberta sent the Co-operative 680,000 pounds last year; an amount which will probably grow to 1,250,000 pounds in 1925. Practically 100 per cent. of the range wool grown in the Maple Creek district will come to the Co-operative this summer. The southern Alberta range men are also swinging into line. Their

case is well put by Chris Jensen, of Magrath, who stayed out of the co-operative one year and received five cents less than the ruling price in his district, shipped co-operatively the next year—the bad year, when wool was almost unsalable—and received five cents less than what the independent buyers were paying. That switched him back to the independents the next year, and he was on the wrong side again, but his margin had grown to seven cents. Seventeen cents down in three years! If he had shipped co-operatively every year, he would have been seven cents ahead instead of 17 cents behind. He now stays with the growers' own company.

Mr. Tisdale succeeded in forming local wool shipping associations at six Alberta points: Innisfail, Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Wainwright, Cochrane and Wardlaw. Farmers at these points will club together to make up car lots, thereby saving considerably on freight.

Raising Fall Litters

Have you bred any sows for farrowing this fall? — Geo. T. Haag, Carstairs, Alta., has found fall litters a necessary feature of profitable swine raising.

THE raising of fall pigs successfully seems to be a subject that is talked about a great deal, and it is well worth quite a discussion to bring home to a great many the advantages gained by the raising of two litters per year from the sows.

I have been raising for the past 10 years hogs for the market as well as pure-breeds for the trade that demands them. My average is from 80 to 100 head, both spring and fall, making close to 200 to market each year. As I live in southern Alberta, this story may not apply to all the districts in which the readers of The Guide live, but it does apply to a very large part of them, and I am sure all those that are raising two litters with success and profit will agree with me.

The months of September, October and November, are, as a general rule, far better months for farrowing than March, April and May, as to weather conditions, and I also like conditions better after the fall months, for as a general rule the ground is frozen and there is a little fall of snow, which keeps the yards and pens clean, whereas in the spring the lots are wet and sloppy, making it damp for the pigs. This, with cold, chilly nights and damp nests to sleep in, makes the change of nests a big chore, and at a time of year when labor is high and everyone rushing to get ready for or doing spring work.

Housing

There is no elaborate hoghouse on our farm, only a very small one, with five pens and a hallway in front. This building is constructed out of shiplap on ends and south side, the north side being wain-edge and a slab for batten. The roof is also covered with wain-edge, rubberoid and a slab over the crack so that if hail comes it does not break the paper. Two long transom windows on the south afford the light; these are placed at a height so the sun's rays fall into the pens.

The floor is laid snug to the ground and consists of planks laid on stringers. The floor is not tied in any way to the ends or sides of building, so that in case of decay repairs needed

can be easily done. I also built several huts and teepees, covering them with straw in winter, having the floor right on the ground. Of the two I like the teepees and huts the best, as there is less disturbance among the sows especially at feeding time; the sow in the teepee will get up quietly, leave her litter and come out to the trough. Where one starts feeding in the hoghouse all the sows get up at once, generally in quite a confusion, and are more or less liable to trample a pig and cripple it or perhaps kill it.

Management of Fall Litters

In feeding the sow I always use the same kind and quality of feed after farrowing as I do before, increasing it as the pigs grow older. As the little pigs start to want to eat, which is quite early, I let them creep out of the pen and feed on whole oats of good quality, and continue feeding them that ration up to 50 or 60 pounds.

The next thing to look after is dry nests, and if you want success in raising good strong pigs, be sure and change the bedding. In the teepee it stays dry quite a long time, but in the hoghouse it is very likely to get damp every other day or two and there is no one thing that will start a pig off worse in life than a damp or wet nest to sleep in.

A Word About Costs

As to the cost of feeding, I have figured out about as close as possible on the average farm turning off from 150 to 300 head per year, and find that it takes approximately 1,000 bushels of oats and 1,000 bushels of barley, both on basis of good quality, to put 100 head of 200-pound hogs on the market. This when you are raising two litters per year will also leave enough grain over to board your sows along with the pasture. Now you can take the price of hogs as they are today, \$10 per hundred net in Carstairs; oats, 2 C.W., 48c; barley, 70c. The value of your grain is \$480, the value of your hogs is \$2,000, leaving you \$820 to divide up as you like. The cost of hauling 2,000 bushels of grain 10 miles and 100 hogs 10 miles is quite an item. The cost of grinding 1,500 of the 2,000

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bushels is not much providing you have your own chopping outfit, and one should have where he is feeding that number.

Even with a different scale of values, say, hogs at 6c or 7c, oats at 20c, and barley at 35c, or hogs at \$20 per hundredweight, and oats at \$1.00, barley at \$1.75, and it will figure out in the same proportion, and I have fed over all these prices. Does it pay you a profit? I say it does. It could be better at times, and at other times it could be worse. I cannot complain. On our Canadian hog market as a whole there are a few things about it we see at times, but that is another story.

Keep Only Prolific Sows

One thing one must consider is the quality of your sows and the number of pigs they actually raise for you. I would not feel that the sows were paying unless each and every one raised me from 16 to 20 pigs per year. Most any kind of a sow will not do this, but good picked breeding stock will. I use pure-breeds straight through and two kinds, and some times I cross for one generation, but I would not advise what kind of a hog to use. If you are doing well with one type of hog or one breed, stick to it. If you haven't been successful raising hogs and two litters per year, take a look at some neighbor that is, and try his methods of raising hogs and see if it won't work for you.

I do not use any milk to speak of or purchased feed, only grains that are produced on the farm, and the very best quality is the cheapest for me. My fall pigs go outdoors to eat every day of the winter.

Plenty of exercise "for the pigs," lots of water and feed at the right time will turn a hard luck story into success.

A Criticism of the Clydesdale

Speaking at a dinner in his honor held before he left for the United States, Capt. A. M. Montgomery, Netherhall, the celebrated Clydesdale breeder, said he might probably be a voice crying in the wilderness, but he felt that all this fetish of straight hair and inordinate closeness behind in the Clydesdale, was not going to lead them anywhere. He had had a great deal of experience with foreign buyers and home buyers, and he was satisfied that if they were going to keep the Clydesdale breed where it was, and go on and prosper, they had to get rid of all those gaudy colorings. They had got to the stage when they wanted to use heavier stallions, bigger stallions and thicker stallions. He thought he was right in saying that 60 per cent., or probably 75 per cent. of the mares they were breeding from were too small. The small quality mares might or might not be the best breeders, but they would not breed stallions. It was the big mare with a certain amount of quality that ought to be bred from.

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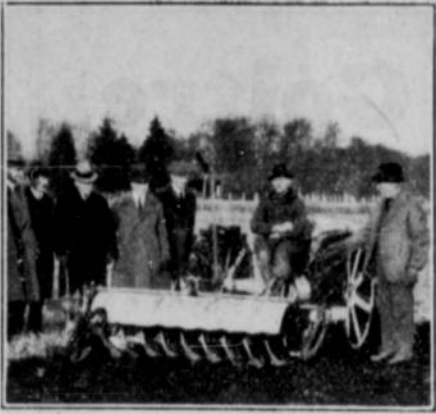
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The puppy crop—two bushels



The above is an illustration of the Bagan Rotary Cultivator, now being manufactured at Vancouver, B.C. Its principal working part is a power-driven auger, each turn of which does the work of a disc plow

What Makes Good Silage?

The nutritive value of silage is determined mainly by (1) the composition of the plant as harvested and filled into the silo and, (2) the degree of fermentation to which the material has been subjected in the silo. Stated very briefly, it may be said that the chemical study of the corn plant at its several stages of growth—tasselling, silking, etc., has shown that the largest amount of digestible dry matter (which really determines the feeding value of the material), per ton per acre, is obtained from well-developed corn that has reached the "glazing" or "roasting ear" stage. Further, a

much better quality of silage will result from such corn than from an immature crop. It should be the object of the farmer to grow such varieties as may reasonably be expected to come to the glazing condition before there is danger from frost, so to plant the crop that it may readily obtain an ample supply of the light, heat, water and air necessary for the best development. In the districts in which corn is grown for silage it is seldom that the mistake occurs of cutting too late for best results, but there are all too many instances of ensiling an immature and watery crop, the virtue of which will be filling rather than feeding.

Dry Stack Bottoms

To the Farmer: Many tons of hay are wasted by stacking outdoors every year. More is wasted by water going under the stack than through the top. This can be prevented by making a bottom of bush or poles, but these are not always easy to obtain.

A better way is to take a plow and back-furrow a strip, a trifle wider than the stack, leaving the outside furrow to catch the water, so it will not flow under the stack. The rougher the ground is under the stack the better, for it will form some air spaces and keep the bottom hay nice and dry in spite of wet weather.

This method can also be used for grain stacks that are to stand for any length of time.



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Applied to the scalp, for example, you will find it has much the same refreshing, exhilarating effect it has on your face after shaving.

Try Listerine this way some evening when your scalp feels tired and itchy. Apply it generously—either full strength or diluted with one to two

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You'll be delighted with the restful, invigorating feeling it immediately gives.

There is no question but what it exercises a very beneficial effect in combating dandruff.

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Seed Growers' Convention

C.S.G.A. at Edmonton makes some important changes in regulations governing multiplication of registered seed.

STANDARDS of Canadian seed grain are to be still further raised. At the twenty-first annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, held in Edmonton, June 22, 23 and 24, technical experts, plant breeders and practical seed growers were agreed that the standards could not be too closely guarded, and in future the purity requirement for elite stock will be 99.995 per cent. To all intents and purposes this is 100 per cent. pure, as the growers of elite stock will not allow a single off type seed to go out, but just to allow a little lee-way for human frailty there will be an allowance for a seed or two in a sack. To further protect the purity of seed no more growing of registered seed on contract will be allowed. Some large growers have been doing this in the past, but now the regulations require personal supervision of the crop, which must be grown on land owned or rented by the applicant for registration.

It was announced by G. H. Clark, Dominion seed commissioner, and president of the association, that the Dominion government was prepared to finance the work of the plant breeders' committee's, which were formed last year, for a period of five years, to allow them time to arrive at worthwhile findings.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of forage and fodder crop seed, and the speeches along this line showed that Canada was very capable of producing alfalfa, timothy, red clover, and varieties of other forage crop seed profitably.

Dan Johnson, of the Canadian National Railway Colonization Department, spoke of the relationship of fodder and forage crops to the livestock industry in the prairie provinces. Mr. Johnson was for years in charge of the stock yards of Canada, and had special knowledge of the manner in which cattle and other stock are marketed. "There is more money lost by Canadian farmers," said Mr. Johnson, "by lack of feeding than lack of breeding," although he recognized that there was still a better standard in breeding required also. With the livestock industry in Canada valued at \$630,000,000, it was sufficiently important to consider the feeding.

Alfalfa Going to States

Don Bark, of the C.P.R. irrigation project at Brooks, followed Mr. Johnson, and further demonstrated that his middle name is "Alfalfa" and Grimm alfalfa at that. "The people of Canada have not wakened up to the value of alfalfa," said Mr. Bark, referring to the fact that they sold 180,000 of the 250,000 pounds of alfalfa seed they raised at Brooks, into the United States. This was hardy Grimm alfalfa seed, and he regretted that it had not been kept in Canada.

G. M. Stewart, Dominion seed branch, Calgary, gave a comprehensive review of the feasibility of growing timothy seed in Western Canada, and its value. He believed there was work for the plant breeders in finding a more productive strain.

A Nation-Wide Business

Reports from each of the provinces were particularly interesting to the others. Quebec told of the testing and recommending of a great many varieties. This had taken a great deal of careful work. Ontario seed board had only recently been organized, but had been collecting a great deal of data for their seed growers; the prairie provinces mentioned specially their seed plants, for the collection, cleaning and marketing of seed. Edmonton and Moose Jaw had large plants which, with a measure of provincial government assistance, were taking care of cereals mostly; Solsgirth, Manitoba, had a co-operative oat seed plant; Brooks, had an alfalfa plant, and Pincher Creek a timothy seed-cleaning plant.

British Columbia rather boasted of the development of their vegetable seed industry, also the timothy and red clover seed business. Last year they had sold registered mangel seed for the first time, and now were making preparations to produce elite stock seed of several kinds of vegetable crops in order that supplies of Extra No. 1, and registered seed might be available.

Should Specialize in Malting Barley

The opportunities in growing seed barley suitable for malting purposes was emphasized by C. D. MacFarland, of the Canada Malting Company, Montreal. There was not nearly enough barley grown to supply their needs in Canada, and they were always ready and anxious to pay a premium not only for seed barley but the barley for malting purposes as well. Barley growers need not fear growing too much since there was a large export market waiting for them when they had supplied the local demands. He mentioned that their plants were not able to operate all the year, due to lack of supplies of suitable barley.

The convention meeting was the most representative as well as the largest that has ever been held, several individual growers paying their own expenses from the other provinces to attend, which to the minds of the officials was a real achievement. The association had also, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions last year, exceeded all previous records in the amount of seed inspected and registered.

The president elected for the coming year is Dr. Zavitz, O.A.C. Vice-presidents: Professor T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alberta; Professor R. Summerby, Macdonald College, Quebec.—Miriam Green Ellis.

"Take-All" Foot Rot of Wheat

Foot or root rots of wheat have recently attracted much attention. These rots are caused by fungi, which attack the roots and bases of the stems of wheat and cause them to decay. The wheat plants may be killed or stunted. When the attack is early and severe, the plants die when young, or the plants may grow and produce heads, but usually they turn white and seem to ripen earlier than healthy plants. The kernels are shrivelled or no grain is produced.

Several fungi may cause these rots, but the one that has attracted most attention in Australia and Europe is called the "Take-All" Foot Rot. It has only recently been found in the United States and in Western Canada. In the United States and Australia it has attacked only fall wheat, but in Canada it was found quite severe on Marquis. This disease is being studied in Canada, but it has not been under observation long enough to know if it will be a very serious disease under Western Canada conditions.

The "Take-all" disease can usually be recognized by the appearance of spots in the wheat fields, where the straw and heads become white. These whitened plants can easily be pulled out of the ground, the roots and base of the stems will be found to be dead and usually dark in color. A dark moldy growth is often present on the bases of the stems, and very small spore cases can sometimes be seen imbedded in these growths. It is by means of the spores and the dark moldy growth that the fungus lives over the winter.

As it is usually difficult to decide whether the "Take-all" fungus is present or not, specimens should be sent to the Dominion Botanist, Ottawa, or to one of the Dominion Laboratories in Western Canada. The specimens sent should include roots.

Information about these diseases may be obtained from the Dominion Botanist at Ottawa, on request.—Dr. W. P. Fraser.

Control of Swarming

By L. T. Floyd, Extension Service, Manitoba Agricultural College.

WHEN colonies of bees are hived in small hives, and left pretty much to themselves, the apiary increases in numbers of colonies at a very rapid rate, but numbers of colonies do not necessarily mean numbers of dollars, in fact it generally means much less profit, and the beginner, after a few years, begins to worry about how to keep them in bounds.

As soon as the hive or home, wherever it happens to be, becomes crowded with bees, and thousands of young bees hatching every day to further increase the congestion, a large percentage of the older bees can be spared without being missed, and these depart with the old queen and establish a new colony. In about eight more days the young queens will have hatched from the queen cells, and during that time the colony will have increased at such a rate that it will still be crowded. Then the second swarm emerges, and the colony will sometimes divide up several times.

Must Anticipate Bees' Moves

Now, a large surplus honey crop can only be secured from a very strong colony, as every bee gathers his little load, and it takes a tremendous number of loads to make a pound of honey. There is a saying among beekeepers that one strong colony will gather more honey than 10 weak ones, and it is true. If the colony can be kept together it will gather a much larger surplus crop. Perhaps if only one swarm was allowed each colony the product of the two queens would gather more honey, but when a colony swarms once, it is then a difficult matter to stop it from casting other swarms, and it takes some experience to stop them at this point. There is no plan so far evolved that will prevent swarming in every case. In any plan of swarm control the operator must be able to tell in advance what moves the bees are likely to make under different conditions, and govern his treatment accordingly. The usual method is to open the hive each week and examine it. A good plan for a beginner would be to open the hive and in a note-book describe the changes that he sees take place in an untreated colony.

It will generally be found that when the hive becomes crowded the queen will go out of her way to lay eggs in drone cells in the corners of the combs, and if there are few drone cells in the hive the workers will start building bunches of drone cells below the frames, and the queen will seek these and lay in them. This is generally the first sign that the bees are preparing to swarm.

The Unfailing Sign

A little later, the queen cell cups appear as little thimbles on the bottom of the combs, and in any broken places in the combs. When the queen lays in these the die is definitely cast for a swarm.

Three days in the egg and five or six days in the grub state and the first of these young queens will be sealed up in their cradles, and require no further care, so the swarm departs to establish a new home.

Now, when the first move is made, or before that time, as soon as the bees cover all the combs, a super should be given, and to encourage the bees to enter it one of the combs of honey or a frame of brood, mostly sealed, should be raised into it. This will draw part of the bees into the second hive body and relieve the congestion below. Work will now start briskly in the super, and there will be little danger of swarming, provided this has been given soon enough. If given too soon, the brood in this comb will become chilled. A queen excluder should not be used as we want the queen to go up in this super. A week or so later this should be examined, and as soon as this super is found pretty well filled with brood the lower hive body should be examined, and if less brood is found in it, its position should be reversed and the hive body placed on top of this

super, and another super given above an excluder, that is, first the super on the bottom board, then the old hive body, and then the excluder, and on top of it the empty super in which a comb or two of new honey from the hive should be given in order to coax the bees up into it. When on any of these visits queen cells are found, they should be destroyed, provided there are plenty of eggs and young grubs to be found in the hive. It is important to note this, as sometimes the queens begin to fail and the workers prepare to supersede here, or in other words, to provide themselves with a new queen. So if queen cells are all destroyed and no worker eggs in the hive from which a queen can be made, the colony would be left queenless and be lost.

Young Queens Stay-at-Homes

Now, it has been found that a colony with a young queen is not nearly so likely to swarm as one with a wintered-over queen, so some beekeepers find that to introduce a young laying queen early in the season to each colony will reduce greatly the number of swarms. These queens can be purchased or raised at home, but this is another subject.

A method of allowing the bees to swarm naturally, and then introducing a young laying queen to the old colony is sometimes practiced and found to be effective, while others allow their bees to cast a first swarm and then a few days later go through the old colony and destroy all the queen cells except one. When this is done, a good way is to remove one of the combs on which is a particularly fine queen cell, then shake all the bees from each of the other combs in turn and destroy all the queen cells, then with a handful of grass brush the bees from the frame on which the cell chosen remains, and see that there are no other queen cells on it, as only one cell must be left. This frame should never be shaken, as the young queen in the cell might be injured. If the operator is successful in getting all the cells but one, the bees cannot swarm again.

The Demaree Method

Another method of swarm control is known as the Demaree method, and is practiced by some beekeepers.

The plan is as follows:

As soon as queen cells with eggs or young larvae is found in the hive the operator goes carefully through the hive and locates the queen and removes her on a frame of board into another hive body, fills it out with drawn combs or frames filled with full sheets of comb foundation, and on this place a queen excluder, with the balance of the combs of brood placed on top as a super. About 10 days after this treatment all queen cells made on these combs must be destroyed. This plan will be found effective as a preventative, but is considered by some as very discouraging to the bees, and more to be favored in a warm country than in a cool one like Western Canada.

Now, while no two colonies of bees will act exactly alike, there are certain general rules that they mostly follow.

If in the spring the weather keeps cool until there is an abundance of dandelion or fruit bloom, and then turns suddenly very warm, bees will swarm sometimes without making the deliberate preparations mentioned before. Then there are times when the queen cells are made, and the eggs laid, and the grubs hatched, when if the weather turns wet and cool these cells will be destroyed and the grubs thrown out. When weekly visits are made to the hive it will be found that when several wet days have intervened very little work in egg laying is done on those days. So when seven-day visits are made the wet, cool days can pretty nearly be counted out.

In summing up, plenty of room given in time will nearly always prevent swarming, but this room must be given in the centre of the brood nest as well as in the supers for honey storage.

Continued on Page 22

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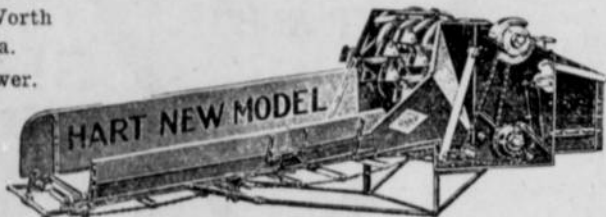
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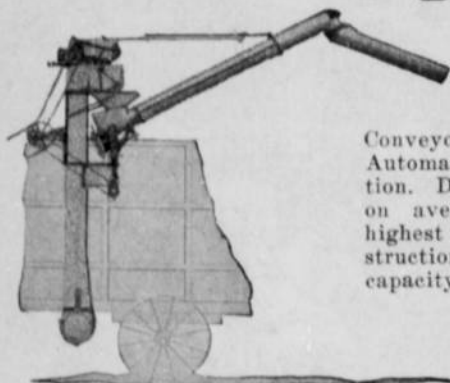
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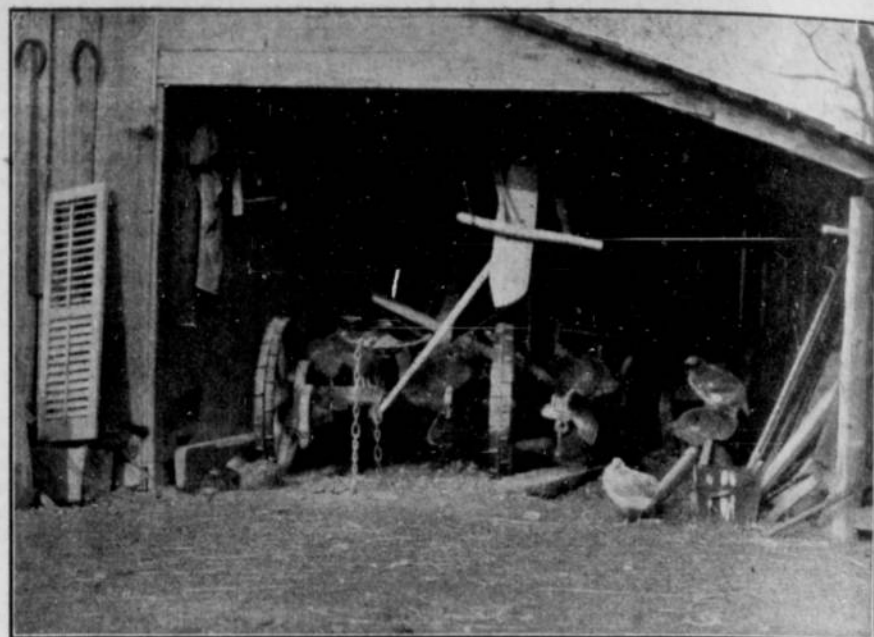
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The Farm Poultry House

Prof. M. C. Herner describes a 100-hen poultry house which he built at a cost of \$184.

THE essentials of a poultry house or the principles underlying poultry-house construction, are the same all over the prairie provinces. The type of house desired may vary and the amount and quality of material put on it may vary too, but the principles remain the same. These briefly are: light, ventilation, dryness and fresh air. No matter what the type of house, the size, old or new, or surrounding conditions, these four have somehow or other to be included in any house intended to meet the needs of the hens.

It is generally accepted that the most practical thing is to have the poultry house facing south, with windows and cotton on the south side, so that the maximum of sunlight can get into the house at all times. Sunlight is the best and cheapest disinfectant, it cleanses the house and the air, makes it cheerful, comfortable and bright for the hens to work in. Light helps to keep it dry. A poultry house 14 to 16 feet wide should have about one square foot of window for every 10 square feet of floor space.

The windows in a poultry house should be placed so that the sunlight can strike pretty well to the back wall of the house and as near as possible strike every square foot of floor space some time during the day. This means fairly good-sized windows placed about 18 inches off the floor and running the entire length of the house, or else having cotton frames the same size as the windows, placed alternately with them the entire length of the house. The cotton frames when open admit as much light as the windows, and when closed are a great help in getting good ventilation.

An Alternate Window Arrangement

The plan of having windows two feet high placed about 18 inches off the floor and running the full length of the house, with a similar row of cotton frames placed immediately above the windows, and also running the entire length of the house, is meeting with considerable favor, and by many is preferred to the plan of using four by four feet windows, and the same size cotton placed alternately. As we see it, the former plan guards against any draughts over the hens when the cotton frames up above are opened and there is at all times an equal distribution of light. On the other hand, the house is hotter in the summer unless the windows are taken out entirely and stored away where they will not be broken. Then too, unless the windows are made removable all the litter will have to be taken out through the door at one end of the house at cleaning time. This means more work and harder work, especially if the house is long. When the four

by four cotton frames are used they can be hinged at the top and opened at any time, and when cleaning time comes the wagon can be placed right in front of the opening and the litter thrown right out on it with very little extra work. However, these are only details. Both plans are very good.

Aids to Good Ventilation

As to ventilation, fresh air and dryness, these three are more or less closely connected. The idea of ventilation is to get the fresh air into the house and if it is well ventilated it will be quite dry. Many systems of ventilation have been designed but we still have not one that is absolutely perfect. The combined cotton frames in the front, the slatted ceiling, the straw loft gable roof with openings at each end in the gable or peak, or a ventilator on top and just reaching through into the loft half-a-foot or so, is probably the nearest to perfect ventilation we have yet come. And even in this case there has to be some manipulation of the curtains. This combination does give a very good circulation of air, and if properly handled will keep the house almost perfectly dry right through the winter.

Damp poultry houses, uncoated walls, wet litter and so on are the result of poor ventilation. In many cases it is the attempt to get the house warm that prevents proper ventilation. Experience has shown, however, that it is not so much the cold air as the damp air and damp houses that are responsible for disease in a flock.

We might say right here that the shanty roof or shed-roof poultry house is far harder to ventilate and to keep dry in the winter than the gable-roof straw loft type of house, and for this reason does not make quite as satisfactory a poultry house as the gable-roof house.

Having discussed the essentials it now is a question of remodelling the old hen house or building a new one. We know that on a good many farms it is quite possible to remodel the old one and include the main features of a good house to very good advantage. But on the other hand we find on the great majority of farms where the flock has become a source of considerable revenue, that they are in a separate house and are being looked after as a proposition separate from the cows and hogs. It is possible to keep hens in the stable with the cattle or hogs winter after winter and get very good results, but there are times when we don't care very much for the combination in one stable. The hens in one end and hogs in the other in a stable built for both is not too bad a combination providing the hens are partitioned off and the place can be kept dry and is well lighted.

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There is a time coming on every farm when plans are made to build a new poultry house. On most farms the intention is to build a house that will hold about 100 hens or around that many. For a flock of 75 or more we should figure on about four square feet of floor space per hen. This average can be cut down the larger the flock to probably a minimum of about two-and-one-half square feet per hen where there are 1,000 hens in the flock. For a flock of 40 or 50 hens there should be an average of about five to six square feet of floor space per hen. The difference comes in the fact that a hen has less ground floor to walk on in the small flock as compared with the large flock. In other words, in a flock of 100 hens each hen could run over 400 square feet of floor space, but in a flock of 50 she would have only about 250 square feet, so as we increase the flock we can decrease the average floor space required for each hen.

A popular size for 100 hens is one 16 feet wide and 26 or 28 feet long. We are rather partial to the 14-foot wide house, in that the sun can stick pretty well to the back, and the house is a little brighter along the back. In either of these two sizes it would be well to count on adding a few feet extra and have the house 30 feet long. This would permit of using four feet or so at one end as a room for setting hens, in the spring, and fattening cockerels in the fall, and would also serve as a store room for fork, hoe, pails and other things used in the house.

Elevation Important

In choosing the location for the new poultry house, the plan should be to have it located so that it is handy to the other buildings, not too far away from the house and yet not too close that the hens will continually get into the garden. Convenience should be the main object, especially if the women folks are doing the work.

On many farms no attempt has been made to have the house in a dry spot. If placed flat on the prairie level the floor is almost sure to be wet half the year and in spring especially there will be water right in the house. To avoid this bank up eight or ten inches on the outside with earth, having it slope away from the house for five or six feet, and fill up the inside right to the sills. This brings the house eight or ten inches higher than the surrounding land and guards pretty well against dampness on the floor all the year round. If built as a lean-to against another building this is just as important.

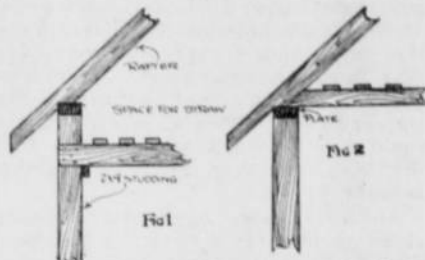
Concrete foundation walls make the most permanent foundation, and with the filling inside a concrete floor can be laid on top, bringing it right up level with the sills. If these are too expensive ordinary tamarac blocks set on end will answer the purpose for a few years at least, and will save considerable in the cost. A concrete floor is the best in every way. It is permanent and guards pretty well against rats. From the hens' standpoint the earth floor is enjoyed the most for scratching and dusting. It is, however, very difficult to clean, and once the rats find out there is earth there, they will certainly flock there and dig and burrow below the litter. A few inches of earth, sand or gravel on a concrete floor will be very good for the hens, and at the same time it excludes the rats.

When Dollars Count

As to the quality of material to be used, this depends on what is available. We believe a poultry house built out of logs is just as good as any, and where it is a question of cost, and where some of the other buildings are built of logs we would certainly suggest building a log poultry house. Such a house can be made plenty warm enough, and can be just as well lighted and ventilated as one built out of the best of lumber. The chief thing is to build it tight and have cracks well filled with mortar or whatever material is used. We quite realize that many readers are situated so that every dollar must count, and it is a question

of a cheap poultry house or none at all. This is especially true in the new districts where every encouragement should be given to poultry production.

The walls of a gable-roof house should be at least six feet high from the sill to the plate. Using 12 foot long two by four scantling will just give two lengths. This length with a two-inch sill and a two-inch plate will give six feet four inches clear unless the floor is brought up level with the sill, when it will be two inches less. This may be a little too low for some persons. By making it higher the house can be kept drier. Where it is six feet high the joists are put on top of the plate. If 14 foot long scantling were used and cut in two it could be made one foot higher, and then the joists could be put down lower and



The arrangement in Fig. 1 allows for better packing of the straw round the eaves, and consequently, a warmer house.

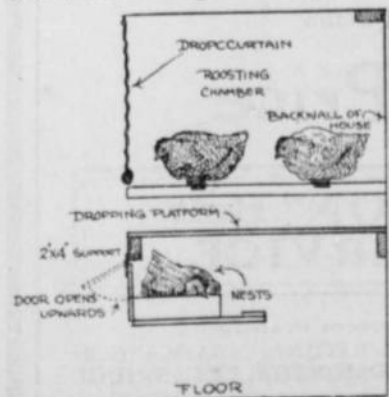
laid on an extra scantling spiked along the studding just high enough to make it six-and-one-half feet clear. This would make a little better straw loft, too, in that the straw could be packed right down to the edge of the roof.

Two ply of boards and one-ply of building paper should make the house warm enough. Good siding should be used on the outside or else good width of boards placed on upright with the strips nailed on the cracks. A layer of building paper can be put right on the studding either inside or outside. For the inside lumber ordinary shiplap is very good. If three-ply of lumber are to be used it would be all right to put cheap sheathing on the outside and then put the siding on top of this. For roofing, any of the brands of roofing paper is good enough, but shingles will last longer.

Henhouse Furniture

As to the interior arrangements the aim should be to have everything handy and comfortable and easily cleaned. The dropping board or platform should be three feet wide and placed three feet from the floor. It should run the entire length of the house and two perches also running the entire length should give enough roosting space for all the hens that should be in the house. Two by four scantling placed on edge, and from 10 to 12 feet long, make very good perches. They should be fitted into notched supports at both ends and should not have too long a span. If they are moveable and sag from the weight of the hens they can easily be turned over half ways for a while to straighten them out.

Ordinary shiplap placed crosswise will make a very good dropping platform. We believe there should be a dropping board in every farm poultry house. Even though there may sometimes be an accumulation of droppings, yet this is far better than if they were allowed to collect below the roosts on the floor till they are eight or ten inches deep, and where the hens are continually running over them and carry disease germs about on their feet. Two perches placed the full length of the house will give enough roosting



This arrangement of drop curtain keeps the birds warm on winter nights.

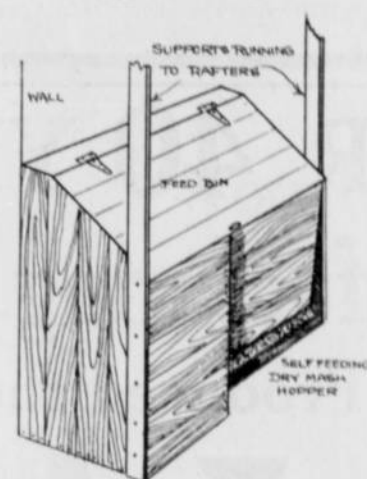
space for all the hens in the house. If there is not enough room the chances are there are too many hens in the house.

A drop curtain can be put in front of the roosts and dropped down on cold nights. We find the hens are very keen to get on the roosts if this curtain is used. For the type of house we recommend we believe it is best to use the drop curtain for the cold nights. The spaces between the joists can be filled in with pieces of board, but every second or third space should be left open so that there is enough ventilation unless the curtain does not drop close to the dropping board, in which case no spaces need be left open at all.

Location of Small Equipment

Now as to the interior appliances such as hoppers, dust boxes, drinking pans and so on. We would suggest putting them where there is the least amount of work in filling them, and where they work out best for the hens. The idea, however, should be to use as little of the floor space as possible.

The feed hopper should be as close to the door as possible so that it is handy to fill. A hopper five or six feet long, using half for a bin for scratch feed and the other half for a dry mash hopper is a good size to



make. The wall will answer as a back for the hopper, and the back can be attached to slats or boards nailed to the wall and the front can be supported by a piece of board one inch by four inches nailed to each corner and run up to the ceiling and through to the rafters. Nail the ends of these boards to a scantling or board nailed to three or four rafters, and also another board or scantling long enough to reach over three or four joists. In this way the weight of the 500 or 600 pounds of feed the hopper will hold when full will be spread over more of the frame, and not all rest on one or two joists. Of course, it would be all right to run these boards down to the floor and support the weight from below.

The drinking pail should be placed about the middle of the house or away from the outer walls in the winter so the water or milk will not freeze so quickly. The grit-box and shell-box should be hung on the wall handy so the hens can get the grit or shell at any time. A V-shaped soft mash trough can be nailed to the wall immediately below the windows. Small brackets with V-shaped notches cut in for the trough to set in are the best.

As to the bill of material for either a shed roof poultry house or the gable-roof house, we leave this with the individual farmer. There are so many farmers who want to and can cut down in the material used so it is best to leave this in the farmer's own hands to order the amount and quality of material he wants. The general plans of the two types of houses have been given and the points which should be kept in mind in building have been mentioned. The farmer himself knows best how he can fit these in to meet his own demands. At this time of the year there are always more requests for information on building poultry houses than any other time. We believe it is good practice to make the plans in the winter and to gather together as much information as possible as to the size of house, points to keep in mind in building, and the great number of details that come up in building a poultry house.

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The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

As she went up to her apartments, her maid met her at the door. "Mr. Santoine wishes you to dine with him, Miss Santoine," the maid announced.

"Very well," she answered.

She changed from her afternoon dress slowly. As she did so, she brought swiftly in review the events of the day. Chiefly it was to the polo practice and to Eaton's dismay at his one remarkable stroke that her mind went. Had Donald Avery seen something in that which was not plain to herself?

Harriet Santoine knew polo from watching many games, but she was aware that—as with anyone who knows a game merely as a spectator—she was unacquainted with many of the finer points of play. Donald had played almost since a boy, he was a good, steady, though not a brilliant player. Had Donald recognized in Eaton something more than merely a good player trying to pretend ignorance of the game? The thought suddenly checked and startled her. For how many great polo players were there in America? Were there a hundred? Fifty? Twenty-five? She

did not know; but she did know that there were so few of them that their names and many of the particulars of their lives were known to every follower of the sport.

She halted suddenly in her dressing, perplexed and troubled. Her father had sent Eaton to the country club with Avery; there Avery, plainly, had forced Eaton into the polo game. By her father's instructions? Clearly there seemed to have been purpose in what had been done, and purpose which had not been confided to herself either by her father or Avery. For how could they have suspected that Eaton would betray himself in the game unless they had also suspected that he had played polo before? To suspect that, they must at least have some theory as to who Eaton was. But her father had no such theory; he had been expending unavailingly, so far, every effort to ascertain Eaton's connections. So her thoughts led her only into deeper and greater perplexity, but with them came sudden—and unaccountable—resentment against Avery.

"Will you see what Mr. Avery is

doing?" she said to the maid.

The girl went out and returned in a few moments. "He is with Mr. Santoine."

"Thank you."

At seven Harriet went in to dinner with her father. The blind man was now alone; he had been awaiting her, and they were served at once. All through the dinner she was nervous and moody; for she knew she was going to do something she had never done before: she was going to conceal something from her father. She told herself it was not really concealment, for Donald must have already told him. It was no more, then, than that she herself would not inform upon Eaton, but would leave that to Avery. So she told of Eaton's reception at the country club, and of his taking part in the polo practice and playing badly; but of her own impression that Eaton knew the game and her present conviction that Donald Avery had seen even more than that, she said nothing. She watched her father's face, but she could see there no consciousness that she was omitting anything in her account.

An hour later, when after reading aloud to him for a time, he dismissed her, she hesitated before going.

"You've seen Donald?" she asked.

"Yes."

"What did he tell you?"

"The same as you have told, though not quite so fully."

She was outside the door and in the hall before realization came to her that her father's reply could mean only that Donald, like herself, had concealed his discovery of Eaton's ability to play polo. She turned back suddenly to return to her father; then again she hesitated, stopped with her hand upon the blind man's door by her recollection of Donald's enmity to Eaton. Why Donald had not told, she could not imagine; the only conclusion she could reach was that Donald's silence in some way menaced Eaton; for—suddenly now—it came to her what this must mean to Eaton. All that Eaton had been so careful to hide regarding himself and his connections must be obtainable by Avery now. Why Eaton had played at all; why he had been afraid to refuse the invitation to play, she could not know; but sympathy and fear for him swept over her, as she comprehended that it was to Avery the betrayal had been made and that Avery, for some purpose of his own, was withholding this betrayal to make use of it as he saw fit.

She moved once more to return to her father; again she stopped; then, swiftly, she turned and went downstairs.

As she descended, she saw in the lower hall the stenographer, Miss Davis, sitting waiting. There was no adequate reason for the girl's being there at that hour; she had come—she said, as she rose to greet Harriet—to learn whether she would be wanted the next day; she had already seen Mr. Avery, and he would not want her. Harriet, telling her she would not need her, offered to send a servant home with her, as the roads were dark. Miss Davis refused this and went out at once. Harriet, as the door was closed behind the girl, looked hurriedly about for Avery. She did not find him, nor at first did she find Eaton either. She discovered him presently in the music-room with Blatchford. Blatchford at once excused himself, tired evidently of his task of watching over Eaton.

Harriet caught herself together and controlled herself to her usual manner. "What shall it be this evening, Mr. Eaton?" she asked. "Music? Billiards?"

"Billiards, if you like," he responded.

They went up to the billiard room, and for an hour played steadily; but her mind was not upon the game—nor, she saw, was his. Several times he looked at his watch; he seemed to her to be waiting. Finally, as they ended a game, he put his cue back in the rack and faced her.

"Miss Santoine," he said, "I want to ask a favor."

"What is it?"

"I want to go out—unaccompanied."

"Why?"

"I wish to speak to a friend who will be waiting for me."

"How do you know?"

"He got word to me at the country club today. Excuse me—I did not mean to inform on Mr. Avery; he was really most vigilant. I believe he only made one slip."

"He was not the only one observing you."

"I suppose not. In fact, I was certain of it. However, I received a message which was undoubtedly authentic and had not been overseen."

"But you were not able to make reply."

"I was not able to receive all that was necessary."

She considered for a moment. "What do you want me to do?"

"Either because of my presence or because of what has happened—or perhaps normally—you have at least four men about the grounds, two of whom seem to be constantly on duty to observe anyone who may approach."

"Or try to leave."

"Precisely."

"There are more than two."

"I was stating the minimum."

"Well?"

"I wish you to order them to let me pass and go to a place perhaps ten minutes' walk from here. If you do so, I will return at the latest within half an hour" (he glanced at his watch)

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"—to be definite, before a quarter of eleven."

"Why should I do this?"

He came close to her and faced her. "What do you think of me now, Miss Santoine?"

"Why—"

"You are quite certain now, are you not, that I had nothing to do with the attack on your father—that is, in any other connection than that the attack might be meant for me. I denied yesterday that the men in the automobile meant to run me down; you did not accept that denial. I may as well admit to you that I know perfectly well they meant to kill me; the man on the train also meant to kill me. They are likely to try again to kill me."

"We recognize that too," she answered. "The men on watch about the house are warned to protect you as well as watch you."

"I appreciate that."

"But are they all you have to fear, Mr. Eaton?" She was thinking of Donald Avery.

He seemed to recognize what was in her mind; his eyes, as he gazed intently at her, clouded, then darkened still more with some succeeding thought. "No, not all."

"And it will aid you to—to protect yourself if you see your friend tonight?"

"Yes."

"But why should not one of father's men be with you?"

"Unless I were alone, my friend would not appear."

"I see."

He moved away from her, then came back; the importance to him of what he was asking was very plain to her—he was shaking nervously with it. "Miss Santoine," he said intently, "you do not think badly of me now. I do not have to doubt that; I can see it; you have wanted me to see it. I ask you to trust me for a few minutes tonight. I cannot tell you whom I wish to see or why, except that the man comes to do me a service and to endanger no one—except those trying to injure me."

She herself was trembling with her desire to help him, but recollection of her father held her back; then swiftly there came to her thought of Gabriel Warden; because Warden had tried to help him—in some way and for some reason which she did not know—Warden had been killed. And feeling that in helping him there might be danger to herself, suddenly and eagerly welcomed that danger, and made her decision.

"You'll promise, Mr. Eaton, not to try to—leave?"

"Yes."

"Let us go out," she said.

She led the way downstairs and, in the hall, picked up a cape; he threw it over her shoulders and brought his overcoat and cap. But in his absorption he forgot to put them on until, as they went out into the garden together, she reminded him; then he put on the cap. The night was clear and cool, and no one but themselves seemed to be about the house.

"Which way do you want to go?" she asked.

He turned toward the forested acres of the grounds which ran down to a ravine at the bottom of which a little stream trickled toward the lake. As they approached the side of this ravine a man appeared and investigated them. He recognized the girl's figure and halted.

"It's all right, Willis," she said quietly.

"Yes, ma'am."

They passed the man and went down the path into the ravine and up the tiny valley. Eaton halted.

"Your man's just above there?" he asked her.

"Yes."

"He'll stay there?"

"Yes; or close by."

"Then you don't mind waiting here a few moments for me?"

"No," she said. "You will return here?"

"Yes," he said; and with that permission, he left her.

Both had spoken so that the man above could not have heard; and Harriet now noticed that, as her companion

hurried ahead, he went almost noiselessly. As he disappeared, the impulse to call him back almost controlled her; then she started to follow him; but she did not. She stood still, shivering a little now in the cold; and as she listened, she no longer heard his footsteps. What she had done was done; then just as she was telling herself that it must be many moments before she would know whether he was coming back, she heard him returning; at some little distance, he spoke her name so as not to frighten her. She knew at once it was he, but a change in the tone surprised her. She stepped forward to meet him.

"You found your friend?"

"Yes."

"What did he tell you?" Her hand caught his sleeve in an impulse of concern, but she tried to make it seem as though she grasped him to guide her

through the trees of the ravine. "I mean what is wrong that you did not expect?"

She heard his breath come fast.

"Nothing," he denied.

"No; you must tell me!" Her hand was still on his arm.

"I cannot."

"Why can you not?"

"Why?"

"Can't you trust me?"

"Trust you!" he cried. He turned to her and seized her hands. "You ask me to—trust you!"

"Yes; I've trusted you. Can't you believe as much in me?"

"Believe in you Miss Santoine!" He crushed her fingers in his grasp.

"Oh, my God, I wish I could!"

"You wish you could?" she echoed. The tone of it struck her like a blow, and she tore her hands away. "What do you mean by that?"

He made no reply but stood staring at her through the dark. "We must go back," he said queerly. "You're cold."

She did not answer but started back up the path to the house. He seemed to have caught himself together against some impulse that stirred him strongly. "The man out there who saw us? He will report to your father, Miss Santoine?" he asked unsteadily.

"Reports for father are first made to me."

"I see." He did not ask her what she was going to do; if he was assuming that her permission to exceed his set limits bound her not to report to her father, she did not accept that assumption, though she would not report to the blind man tonight, for she knew he must now be asleep. But she felt that Eaton was no longer thinking of this. As they entered the house and



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he helped her lay off her cape, he suddenly faced her.

"We are in a strange relation to each other, Miss Santoine—stranger than you know," he said unevenly.

She waited for him to go on.

"We have talked sometimes of the likeness of the everyday life to war," he continued. "In war men and women sometimes do or countenance things they know to be evil because they believe that by means of them there is accomplished some greater good; in peace, in life, men—and women—sometimes do the same. When the time comes that you comprehend what our actual relation is, I—I want you to know that I understand that whatever you have done was done because you believed it might bring about the greater good. I—I have seen in you—in your father—only kindness, high honor, sympathy. If I did not know—"

She started, gazing at him; what he said had absolutely no meaning for her. "What is it that you know?" she demanded.

He did not reply; his hand went out to hers, seized it, crushed it, and he started away. As he went up the stair—still, in his absorption, carrying cap and overcoat—she stood staring after him in perplexity.

(To be continued next week)

The West's Case on Freight Rates

Continued from page 4

way today were not profitable. My hon. friend is entirely mistaken. In the statements furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the rates case of 1923, there was given a table showing the net earnings East and West, this statement being supplied at the request of counsel for the prairie provinces. I would ask the committee to bear with me while I read it, and to bear in mind that the crop movement in Western Canada takes place in the months of August, September, October, November and December. During those months the greater bulk of the grain goes to market. The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year 1922, I believe, on lines both West and East, that is to say, east of Fort William, were as follows:

Month	Lines East	Lines West
January	\$ 620,784.94	\$ 466,164.37
February	898,498.96	372,504.36
March	1,766,989.35	1,094,105.12
April	1,415,683.77	1,669,001.77
May	1,796,690.39	1,980,023.02

"You will notice there that the earnings in the West in the last two months exceeded those in Eastern Canada. Why? Because, after the opening of navigation, the remaining crop was moving to the head of the lakes.

Month	Lines East	Lines West
June	\$1,450,143.92	\$1,953,112.60
July	530,249.46	1,792,659.61
August	787,620.07	2,504,033.40
September	1,013,552.56	3,734,968.01
October	822,931.95	6,339,980.52
November	4,403.91	5,048,111.03
December	566,652.41	3,170,787.84

Good Crop, Big Profits

"Those are the actual figures supplied by the Canadian Pacific Railway on this occasion. The total earnings on eastern lines were \$11,674,000; on western lines, \$30,026,000. It will be observed that the months in which those heavy earnings took place were the months when the grain moves most freely from the prairies to the head of the lakes. In the face of that, for my hon. friend from West York (Sir Henry Drayton), or even my hon. friend from North Waterloo (Mr. Euler), to state that these rates are not profitable is to me impossible to understand. But I will quote other evidence. Surely the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway has as good an understanding of this question as any hon. member in this House. In the annual report to the shareholders of his company recently distributed, he attributes the decrease in their earnings to the shortage in the grain crop. He says:

"The decrease in freight earnings is largely accounted for by the much smaller movement of grain and flour, particularly the former, owing to the smaller crop in Western Canada."

"Now, if they were hauling this grain at a loss, how could the president of the Canadian Pacific insert such a statement in the annual report of his company? In other words, if the grain

was hauled at a loss, he should rather be congratulating himself that the crop was smaller and his loss thus reduced. But in speaking at the annual meeting of the company, as reported in the Montreal Gazette, of May 7, 1925, Mr. Beatty, in forecasting the prospects for the present year, used these words:

"If a good crop is garnered in this year, particularly in Western Canada, we have cause for confidence that the result of the year's operations will be reasonably satisfactory."

"Those are Mr. Beatty's words to his shareholders. The conditions of operation of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways in Western Canada are so similar that for the reasons I have given I decline to accept the figures provided by the statistical department of the Canadian National Railways."

A Just Compromise

"Now I do think that the government, in providing that the Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain shall not be exceeded, have done a very wise piece of work. I admit the difficulties of the government's position. I know the government must be responsible to public opinion throughout the country. I know that public opinion in Eastern Canada—I think wrongly, but I do not wish to be unjust—has held the view that the West were securing favors under his agreement, and that it should be wiped out. I repeat, I appreciate the difficulties of the government—and also the difficulties of my hon. friends to my right—in dealing with the prevailing view of public opinion in this part of the Dominion. But, on the other hand, you have just as strong a public opinion in the prairie provinces that the Crow's Nest Pass rates are fair rates as you have in Eastern Canada that they are unfair, and we poor mortals in this House of Commons have somehow to compromise those conflicting views and arrive at something that is fairly satisfactory to all concerned. . . I submit that the statement that rates will or can be equalized is misleading. You cannot have a complete equalization of rates in a country constituted geographically as Canada is; but you can approximate to an equal scale of

The Grain Growers' Guide

rates, and that is what I desire to see embodied in the law by the amendment that I have proposed."

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 109 to 38.

Progressives and the Tariff

Continued from Page 7

All Poppycock

John Morrison, Weyburn: "I do not agree with my Conservative friends about their customs tariff, but I must say that they come out and say where they are at. They state what they believe with regard to the tariff, and our Liberal friends are disappointing the country. . . They appeal to the public on a low tariff policy, and when they get here it would take a magnifying glass to find out the difference between a Liberal and a Conservative when it comes to the tariff. It cannot be done. It is all poppycock."

Less Purchasing Power

O. R. Gould, Assiniboia: "A tariff has the same effect as a depreciated currency. That is to say, if you impose a 10 per cent. tariff tax, the purchasing power of the individual is decreased by that 10 per cent. If you impose a 20 per cent. tariff tax, the purchasing power of the individual is decreased exactly one-fifth. If you impose a 25 per cent. tariff tax the purchasing power of the individual is decreased one-quarter. We have had a condition similar to that in Canada, and it means one-quarter less purchasing power or one-quarter less need for the beneficiary to exert himself."

N. H. McTaggart, Maple Creek: "I find myself very much out of accord with the budget proposals of the government which are before us at the present time. To my mind, the present budget constitutes a definite challenge to the low tariff forces in the country in that the protective principle has been definitely adopted by this government as the keynote of its tariff policy."

The Policy for Agriculture

R. Milne, Neepawa: "I have endeavored to show in my remarks that instead of trying to increase the price of the farmers' products we should try to decrease the cost of production, and that this could be brought about by a lower tariff on the implements of production and on the necessities of life. Cheaper credits and cheaper transportation, if possible, would also assist materially in cheapening production."

People Are Alert

Andrew Knox, Prince Albert: "In regard to the budget I must say that the proposals contained in it are not of such a character as to develop any enthusiasm on my part, and therefore in my brief remarks I shall deal with the budget from



ANDREW KNOX,
Prince Albert

a critical standpoint. We were led to believe on a former occasion that the reductions then put into force were but the fore-runner of others to follow; but I am afraid the fore-runner must have, in some way, lost its connection with the main body. . .

"But permit me to say that a party like the Liberal party which has made no further advance, during the four years in which it has held office, to carry into effect its platform and published policy, will certainly not be received with open arms by the thinking portion of the electorate, especially in that part of Canada lying west of the Great Lakes, and I wish to say that the people of Canada to whom that remark applies are now extremely alert."

Further extracts will appear next week

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Interesting Articles to Come

FOR the next few weeks The Countrywoman can promise the readers of this page a very interesting and unusual series of articles. They will be bits of kitchen philosophy, and there will be one article for each day of the week. You will find that the characters in them are very human and very lovable. Watch for them. You are sure to enjoy every one of them.

Kitchen Philosophies

By Anna Stevens

"Good morning, Mrs. O'Hara."
"The same to yourself, Mrs. McNabb. It's a fine morning entirely."
"Indeed it is."

It was Monday morning, and the two women were at their accustomed jobs of doing the washing in an apartment house basement in a large city for two families. Mrs. O'Hara was as Irish as her name implied, large and ample and good natured, while Mrs. McNabb was of that small Scotch type that seems able to accomplish endless work. The two went at their labors with the ease and despatch of long practice.

And how is Mrs. Anthony th' morn?" interposed Mrs. O'Hara, in the sorting of her washing.

"Oh, nay sae bad as I heard," smiled Mrs. McNabb, holding up a delicate white dress to the light. "She's just like this gown she wears, rumpled and soiled a wee bit."

"What's she a-doin' of now?"
"It's not for me to know. A young widow like her doesn't talk much."

"Out with it Mrs. McNabb, ye saw somein' there." Mrs. O'Hara turned the hot water into her tub as she spoke.

"Ah weel, I did that, but not much, just a gentleman's checked silk hanka on the floor, a tray of cigar stubs, bottles and glasses."

"Were the bottles empty, Mrs. McNabb?" Mrs. O'Hara's interest was being somewhat divided.

"Empty, Mrs. O'Hara, they are the now."

"She'll be in hot water soon, that woman."

"Aye, the neighbors are talkin'," Mrs. McNabb plunged the white dress into her steaming suds. "Maybe 'twill stop her nonsense." Mrs. O'Hara placed her boiler on the heater and began to drop bits into it.

"Things will have to get pretty hot before she'll stop her ways I'd say." Mrs. McNabb now added her boiler to the heater beside Mrs. O'Hara's.

"There's things I've heard that I'm not tellin'," she continued, as she poked the white dress into the boiler with a stick. "I wish I could boil her soul like I do her dress and get her all clean again. People do be sayin' things and I can't help rememberin' what a sweet young thing she was when Mr. Frank died. Ah! deary me!"

Mrs. O'Hara stood with her hands akimbo.

"You've said the word, Mrs. McNabb. That's just what life does to all of us."

"How, what?"

"Begorra! I never thought o' that before. What is it?"

"Well now, you take her dress, first it was new and sweet and lovely. Then the old world musses it and dirties it and what do you do, Mrs. McNabb?"

"Me, I wash it!"

"Ah, ye do, and how do you wash it the now? You rub soap on it. Ain't soap itself a nasty strong ugly thing? Get it in your eye and you'll know it's

that! And you take the beautiful dress and you rub the ugly soap on it, and you wet it and spoil all its cockiness and then boil it in hot suds. If the little dress had feelin's it would be cryin' and howlin' all the time."

"Aye, but it comes out clean."

"It's the only way to get it clean."

"It's aye that."

"Then you rinse it and starch it and hang it floating in God's golden sunshine beneath summer skies with flowers and green grass near it, and it's as white and sweet as ever it was."

"Ah! poor Mrs. Anthony, life will do that to her maybe." "Maybe, but it will be some kind friend that will need to rinse her and hang her in the sunshine to get glad again."

"Washin's a great blessin' isn't it Mrs. O'Hara!"

"Indeed it is. That's where troubles has their silver linin', sufferin' does us good."

"Must be terrible to be too poor to buy soap."

"Aye, soap's a great blessin'. The world is full like of blessin's we see and never count, ain't it?"

"Now just the other day I was readin' of some of them French women who was took prisoners into Germany during the war, fifty of them, in one room and no soap to rid up wid."

"Goodness me! How long was they there?"

"Six months, and high class ladies too, professor's wives and ministers and such. I'd a died! Not them, they just got pails of sand and scrubbed themselves and the floors and all the walls and dishes in the place."

"My! My!"

"Aye—and rubbed it on their clothes and then boiled them and stayed clean and decent all the time."

"They was heroes!"

"Aye, it takes a hero to keep herself clean sometimes. Now my sister, she lives out on a ranch, miles from nowhere, well, she's a hero too. But she does it. She's as spic and span in her house as you are, Mrs. O'Hara."

"My! My!"

"She is that! She's a self respectin' woman and her sons are growin' up to be straight staunch men. Honest they be, fine fellows."

"I've always said keepin' clean was never to be forgot."

Mrs. O'Hara's clothes were now out of the boiler and splashing in a great rinse. "Why just last Sunday, I says to Tim, I says, 'If ye be the decent husband of me you'll clean up', says I. It does his morals good to clean up once a week. I ain't one to neglect his morals."

Mrs. McNabb grabbed her basket ready for the line, "It's livin' up to our better selves, that's what. On Sundays I feel me a lady when I'm cleaned up."

A Present for the Bride

Some years back a pretty young bride was much disappointed when the relative, well able to give her the fine gramophone she had set her heart upon, presented her with a fine kitchen range that cost more than the music box. Of course outwardly she was thankful for the gift, but inwardly she lamented that she had received a thing that she would have bought for herself in any case.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

That dependable range, roomy and fine, has been a joy, and a satisfaction others have envied her. The useless and foolish ornaments, the oyster forks, the tippy vases and other fragile things of the wedding gift display, have been put in the attic or some safe place where the children cannot tip them over on their small heads, but the range is a daily comfort. She has seen other young married women stinting the kitchen to have a fine parlor outfit, and has witnessed their struggles with cheap stoves while she has been serene and content.

A fine sewing machine, good linens, useful china, a nice lamp, good knives and forks, fine aluminum, a chair that will stand wear and tear, good bedding and other really worth while gifts are to be desired rather than flimsy expensive traps. The bride who is asked to name the gift she most desires will do well to pass by the things that will give pleasure only a few weeks and choose something that she will be proud of in years to come and something that will minister to her happiness always.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Bevington Defends U.F.A. Resolution

The Editor.—In the issue of The Guide of February 4, 1925, I noticed an editorial in which very critical reference is made of the action of the U.F.A. convention, in passing the resolution presented by the Banking and Credit Committee. The wisdom of the action, and the knowledge of the subject possessed by the delegates, is called into question, and a doubt is expressed as to whether the resolution would have carried if submitted to the membership in a referendum vote. The further statement is made that only three delegates spoke in favor and none against the resolution, and therefore no great importance can be attached to this action.

Now, Mr. Editor, before undertaking to discuss the logic of your reasoning in this, and later editorials, I would like as a member of the U.F.A. Banking and Credit Committee, and as one who for some years has been giving more than casual attention to this most interesting and intricate subject, to be granted space in your paper to review not only the editorials of the past few months, but also some of the articles

and most interesting letters that have appeared from time to time in your paper, not with the view of carrying on a controversial discussion, but with a desire to discuss the basic principles of our monetary system, such as, the basis of money and credit, its function, control, and effect upon society as at present administered, as well as suggested measures of reform, with a view of throwing a little more light if possible down some of the dark alleys and bypaths, in which the public thought seems to generally lose itself when undertaking to trace the visible evil effects of a defective and inadequate monetary system back to their source.

Now, to return to the editorial, the assumption that the convention passed the resolution in ignorance, is not only wrong in fact, but unsound in logic. It is generally considered that a body of people will invariably withhold endorsement of any proposition they do not understand. This very natural human trait has always been considered the safeguard of democracy, yet this very representative body passed this resolution unanimously. Neither could it

reasonably be inferred that the eloquence of the three speakers was sufficient to momentarily deceive the convention as to the true character and meaning of the resolution. It is possible that the editor overlooked the fact that the U.F.A. has for several years regularly endorsed nationalization of banking and credit, and that this subject has been a very live one and discussed in locals and district conventions for years, and that we have developed a large number of students and speakers as well as a Ginger Group at Ottawa, who are quite as well informed on this subject as our leading bankers and old school professors of economics, and these forces have been busy helping the whole membership of the U.F.A. to a fuller understanding of the subject. Had the editor realized this he probably would not have attributed the lack of criticism, and the unanimity of action, to ignorance, but to a knowledge of the subject which rendered extended discussion unnecessary. The resolution in question does not contemplate any fundamental change in our monetary system, but does contemplate a very vital and necessary change in the control and use of same, a change that is now admitted to be necessary by the government investigator, Dr. Tory, and whose recommendations are quite in line with the U.F.A. resolution.

In another editorial, appearing in March 4 issue, the editor undertakes a further and more critical examination of the U.F.A. resolution, dealing with some of the technical features involved in the functioning of the scheme. The general attitude of the editorial toward agricultural credits is commendable, and I agree that we should

approach this subject from the constructive and educational angle rather than from the controversial. Therefore, I will endeavor to point out what seems to me to be misleading statements, and unwarranted assumptions in this editorial:

Extract from editorial: "The U.F.A. resolution in essence provides that the provincial government shall issue bonds and deposit these bonds in the federal treasury, which shall issue to the provincial government in exchange Dominion of Canada currency at a rate of interest to be agreed upon, having in view the cost of establishment and operation of the system. We have no doubt that this could be done if both the Alberta legislature and the Dominion parliament were to pass the necessary legislation, nor do we doubt that a certain amount of currency could be issued in this manner without seriously affecting economic conditions."

With the foregoing we agree. However, it would seem that this was only written for the purpose of paving the way for the assumption (wholly unwarranted), that a disastrous degree of inflation would inevitably follow the adoption of this scheme, because additional new issue of Dominion notes would be brought into circulation, instead of United States bank notes or British bank notes, or even a new issue of Canadian bank credit. It is admitted on all sides that more and cheaper credits must be found for western agricultural development. This fact was admitted at a meeting of the Credit Men's Association, held in Winnipeg last December, and certain recommendations were made whereby

Continued on Page 23

THE DOO DADS

A pet elephant has more than one use. So Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, found out. The elephant can be used for heavy work—if he can be found when the work is to be done. And in time of trouble he can sometimes be made to take the blame and the punishment. Nicky had the lawn to water, and he wanted Tiny, his pet elephant, to do the work. He hunted everywhere, and could find no trace of Tiny, who probably kept out of sight on purpose. "Golly, but I'm sore!" exclaimed Nicky to himself. "Every time there is work to be done that elephant of mine disappears." So Nicky coupled the hose and began watering the lawn himself. Presently Tiny, perhaps thinking the work had been done, came quietly back home. He stepped just inside the yard and stopped to look about. Nicky might not have seen him if Tiny had not stood on the hose, shutting off the supply of water. "Migosh!" exclaimed Nicky, full of trouble. "Now the hose refuses to work!" He looked around for the source of the trouble, and saw Tiny, his feet on the hose, peering into the yard. "Hey, stupid!" he yelled. "Your big hoofs are on the hose—take 'em off." Tiny stepped off the hose and Nicky, who had turned the nozzle toward himself, was drenched with water.

Boys and Girls—Have You Enough Money?

Perhaps you are one of those people who always have a nice fat bank account—but perhaps you are not? If you would like to earn some money at home, write to the Secretary of the Excelsior Club for information about the \$50 The Guide is giving away to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16 years (inclusive). You can rest assured that you will not be asked for a cent of money, or to sell premiums, or get subscriptions. Address: Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Tiny was walking away with a happy look on his face which made Nicky very suspicious—but he could prove nothing. "Maybe that was an accident," he said to himself, "but I have my doubts." Just then he realized that Tiny was leaving him to finish watering the lawn, so he called out: "Hey! Come back here. You get busy now and water the lawn." He turns the hose over to Tiny, and, remembering the wetting he has just had, adds this word of caution: "And be careful of that hose." As he spoke, Nicky threw a bucket of water over the fence. Now it just happened that Flannelfeet, the big policeman, was coming up to the fence on the other side, and that he got the bucket of water right in his face, and all over his uniform. He began to splutter and yell: "Who in Sam Hill threw that water on me?" "Migosh, the cop's voice!" exclaimed Nicky. "What'll I do?" Nicky thought very rapidly. He might lay the blame on Tiny, for the elephant had the hose, and no doubt the policeman had heard Nicky tell him to be careful. So Nicky called out to the elephant: "Now see what you've done! How many times have I told you not to squirt water over the fence? I've a good notion to knock your—" But the policeman had heard, and thought he understood. He came around the corner of the fence swinging his club: "I'll knock him for you Nick!" he exclaimed, as he made for the innocent Tiny, who did not even understand what it was all about.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOR SALE—11 ANGUS COWS, WITH CALVES at foot, \$50 for the two. Eight yearling heifers, two herd bulls. Also Yorkshire boars, sired by the University Masterpiece. These are extra good, seven months old, \$35 each. S. E. Cooper, Edmonton, Alta.

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—SHORTHORN bulls of excellent quality, ready for service, by Right Sort Ideal. Bacon type Yorkshires, both sex, April farrow, hard to beat in Western Canada. Prices reasonable. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

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PAIR OF MARES, RANGING FROM FOUR TO six years, well matched, well trained, quiet, sound, weighing 1,700 each. Percheron preferred. Ben Johnson, Minnewakan, Man. 26-2

FOR SALE—SHEPHERD AND ICELAND ponies, three years old, and colts, \$50 each. Henry Smith, Box 22, Russell, Man.

FOR SALE—CAR OF YOUNG WORK HORSES, broke to harness; also car mares and colts. Geo. Hammond, Maple Creek, Sask. 27-3

SELLING—TEAM MULES. GOOD WORKERS. Apply M. Barnum, Helston, Man. 24-4

CATTLE

CATTLE—Various



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Have you tried the new
**BEATON ANIMAL
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All sizes to fit Cows, Bulls,
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Ayrshires

PURE-BRED AND GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS, good producers. Bull calves from month to eight months. Herd sire, Grandview Golden Pilot, champion Western shows. Apply James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 27-3

SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULLS, ACCREDITED, from one to 16 months. Price \$25 to \$75. W. W. Hunter, Reston, Man. 26-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL calf, calved May 18, \$25, or will trade for heifer calf. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 26-2

Holsteins

HOLSTEIN BULL, ALCARTA CONNAUGHT, age two years. Dam's record 96 pounds milk per day, 23 pounds butter seven days. Quiet and gentle. \$160. Jess Would, Leinay, Sask. 26-2

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef. The Farmers' Cow. For latest edition booklet and R.O.P. records write: P. J. HOFFMANN, Secy., Canadian Red Polled Ass'n., ANNAHEIM, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED-POLLED bulls, one, two and four years old. Prices from \$65 to \$100. Finest of breeding. H. Limb, Marshall, Sask. 25-3

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FOR SALE—WHITE PURE-BRED REGISTERED Shorthorn bull, 16 months. Price \$75. O. E. Thompson, Gilroy, Sask.

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Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—FIVE-YEAR-OLD ANGUS BULL, Elm Park Radium, 24391, won second prize as a junior yearling at Toronto, 1922. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 27-2

SWINE

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SELLING—GOOD STRETCHY BERKSHIRES, sired by imported boars. Registered, crated and express charges prepaid. \$17 at ten weeks old, unrelated pairs, \$32. Now ready for shipping. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 24-5

REGISTERED YEARLING BERKSHIRE BOAR, of good size, quality and breeding. A sure breeder. Crated for express. Percy Neale, Kegworth, Sask. 26-2

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—SPRING LIT- ters, grand sire first prize, Toronto Royal, \$15, including papers. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. 27-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, either sex, from prize-winning stock, price \$15 each. Wm. M. Ryan, Ninga, Man.

Poland-Chinas

FOR POLAND-CHINAS, WRITE ROOP, MIL- let, Alta. 24-5

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FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE PIGS, UNRELATED pairs. Write V. Armstrong, Melfort, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BEST OF breeding and bacon type, April and May litters. Reasonable prices. Also young registered sow, July farrow, and mature boars. Tom Snowden, Chumy, Alta. 27-4

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, BACON TYPE, exhibition quality, prolific breeders. For quick sale, boars, \$5.00; sows, \$9.00; papers included. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 27-3

YORKSHIRES—APRIL LITTERS, CHOICEST University of Saskatchewan mating, \$14, nine weeks; papers included. George C. Downie, Hardisty, Alta. 25-3

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, MAY pigs, from University prize-winning bacon stock, large litters, papers furnished, \$10. Chas. W. Johnson, Melval, Sask. 25-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, GOOD BREED- ing, bacon type; May litters, \$12, at eight weeks, pedigree included. W. H. Lucey, Elgin, Man. 25-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, 3 1/2 months, \$15 each; papers. J. H. Logan, Vidora, Sask. 26-3

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SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boar pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 25-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 23-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REAL COLLIE PUPS, FROM WORKERS. DE- scended from Clinker, champion collie of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; well-bred males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Write me for greyhounds, staghounds, Russian wolfhounds, fox terriers, foxhounds, coyote pups, etc. Un- solicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 25-5

REGISTERED SILVER FOXES, CLOSELY RE- lated to championship stock. These foxes are of the finest quality and will make ideal foundation stock for a ranch. Prices reasonable. F. Seach, St. Rose, Man.

GREYHOUND - IRISHHOUND CROSS FE- males, Greyhound-Foxhound males, pups, \$4.00; parents, unteachable catchers, killers. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 26-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SILVER - BLACK fox pups. Bargain price. Cash or terms. Apply for particulars. Couture and Tessier, St. Pierre, Man. 27-6

CHINCHILLA AND WHITE FLEMISH GIANTS for sale. Best furred stock. P. Barlow, Beece Rabbitry, Sidney, B.C. 24-4

CHEASPEAKE PUPS, \$8.00 AND \$5.00, Robert Stowe, Minota, Man. 24-5

WOLFHOUSES—GREY-STAG CROSS, \$20 pair. Jules De Rijke, Langenburg, Sask.

POULTRY

Leghorns

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Yearling hens for sale at half price. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 26-3

Various

APRIL HATCHED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, also Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, special laying strain, \$1.00 each, three \$2.00. Herb Klinec, Kindersley, Sask. 27-3

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING, dipping or odor. Kills every louse or money re- funded. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60 cents, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winni- peg, Man.

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH FREE use of the land for one year, and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

SELLING—RANCH ON FRENCHMAN RIVER, quarter-section deeded land, seven sections leased land, 80 horses, 60 cattle. Snap. S. W. Baker, Barrister, Shaunavon, Sask. 26-5

EXCELLENT IMPROVED 160 ACRES, NEAR Piney. Good soil and water. At United States boundary. Easy terms. Apply Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 26-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 25-5

WANTED—FARMS FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE on B.C. properties. No listing fees charged. Cannan Farm Agency, Macklin, Sask. 27-5

IMPROVED FARM, ONE MILE FROM TOWN. One acre over will pay for place. Apply Guy Rogers, High Prairie, Alta. 27-3

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—O. L. HAR- wood, Brandon. 26-13

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS IN exchange on half-section farm land, in crop. O. E. Simonson, Langham, Sask. 27-2

FARM WANTED—FOR CASH, SEND DETAILS. F. H. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 23-5

SEEDS

WHEAT

SEEDS—ODESSA FALL WHEAT, \$3.40 BUSHEL; two others, very hardy; Fall Rye, \$2.00. Immedi- ate delivery. Broatch's Seeds, Moose Jaw, Sask.

GRASS SEED

SELLING—BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, nine cents pound, sacks free. Shipped on C.P.R. or C.N.R. C. W. Cann, Wordsworth, Sask. 26-2

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment tested, no previous weed seeds, 10c. per pound. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 25-5

SELLING—BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, sacked, 9c. per pound. Frank McMechan, Lyleton, Man. 23-6



Reach 75,000 Buyers By Advertising in The Guide

Grain is in the shot blade, and farmers are getting their machinery ready—some are buying, others want to ex- change. You can buy reasonably or sell profitably equip- ment that would otherwise lay idle and rust. The other man is getting busy—don't wait until everyone is fixed up. Guide ads. "Hit the target every time." Read what we did for these men:

"Last June I advertised in The Guide to sell a Hay Press. I was successful in selling it 30 days after my ad. appeared for \$225. The Guide sure gets results."—J. A. Findlay.

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SELL, BUY OR LEASE FARM LANDS

Higher prices for grain are making farm lands move. If a fair price is asked several private deals can be affected. Here are two examples of what Guide ads. will do:

"My ad. in your paper last fall was success- ful. I found a satisfactory farm."—H. A. Kraatz, Trochu, Alta.

"So far as advertising farm lands is con- cerned, we have had good results from your paper."—Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man.

The farm never looks better than just when the crop is ready to harvest. It makes buyers optimistic. Now, when you have plenty of time—write your ad.— send it to The Guide—you won't have to wait long for results.

Orders for Honey, Fall Rye, Farm Lands and Machinery are going begging. Can you fill them?

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears & all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmo- biles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 17

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winni- peg. 18-9

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 28-40 SEPARA- tor, case 15-27 tractor, Deere three-bottom plow, good condition, bargain, \$2,000. Owner living coast. A. Finlay, 683 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg. Phone AS740. 26-2

FOR SALE—TUDHOPE ANDERSON CAR EN- gine, 35 horse; also Chevrolet 20-horse, rebored; suitable for motor boat. C. W. Wilson, Central Butte, Sask. 24-5

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRAC- tor, four 14-inch Grand Detour power-lift plow. All in good working order. Inspection invited. Alexander Bros., LaSalle, Man. 25-3

FOR SALE—36-60 HART-PARR ENGINE, 40-62 Russell separator, bunk car on tracks. All good condition. If interested, write or apply in person. Manager, Bank of Montreal, Estevan, Sask. 25-6

SELLING—16-30 RUMELY, 26-46 CASE STEEL separator, purchased 1920, used about 80 days, fine condition, \$1,800 cash, f.o.b. Cassia. G. H. Homann, Cassia, Alta. 26-3

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY ENGINE, 24-46 Fairbanks separator with Langdon feeder and Hart weigher. All in good running order. \$1,200 for cash. Wiebe and de Veer, Acme, Alta. 26-5

SELLING—32-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, 26- horse American-Abel engine, 36-60 Sawyer-Massey separator. All in good condition. Owner must sell. Will sacrifice for cash. W. Norton, Sinclair, Man. 26-6

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL, Rumely separator and belts, caboose, trucks, John Deere four-furrow plow; all A1 condition. A bargain. N. Garland, Swan River, Man. 27-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON STOCK—32-52 Waterloo separator. Run 25 days. E. R. Woepel, Liberty, Sask. 26-6

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL SPRING-TOOTH harrow, like new, \$50. Box 1132, Balcarres, Sask. 26-3

SELLING—I.H.C. TRACTOR, 15-30, EXCEL- lent condition, \$600 cash. Theo. Facker, Richlea, Sask. 26-2

WATERLOO THRESHING OUTFIT, 18-HORSE steam engine, 28-inch separator, ready to go to work. B. Cawthra, Enfield, Sask. 26-2

SALE OR TRADE ON SMALLER OUTFIT— Watrous 22-horse steam, Avery 32-54 separator. Mrs. J. Scharrf, Hartney, Man. 26-3

WANTED—SMALL GAS TRACTOR OR STEEL threshing outfit. State make, condition and price. G. H. Colborn, Delisle, Sask. 26-2

SELLING—28-50 STEEL CASE SEPARATOR, in excellent condition, fitted with new Garden City feeder. Box 33, Hartney, Man. 26-4

SELLING—30-60 AULTMAN & TAYLOR TRAC- tor A1 shape. Also 30-60 oil-pull. Snaps. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 26-5

SELLING—12-25 WATERLOO BOY ENGINE, in good condition, never used on land, \$375. A. Carroll, Portage la Prairie, Man. 26-3

SELLING—20-32-INCH ROBERT BELL SEP- arator and 12-20 Helder tractor. In first-class running order. Frank Kelly, Belmont, Man. 26-2

ONE BIG FOUR 30-60 ENGINE, A1 CONDITION. Sell or trade for small engine, horses or automobile. Box 128, Milestone, Sask. 26-3

SELLING—16-35 HART-PARR ENGINE, 29-48 Robinson separator, six-bottom disc plow. Alex. Stewart, Cabri, Sask. 26-4

FOR SALE—SIX-BOTTOM, 16-INCH PLOW, in good condition. Auguste Deman, Morden, Man. 24-6

TRADE FOR BREEDING EWES—SMALL threshing outfit, O.K. condition. C. Schott, Relat, Alta. 26-6

SELLING—22-36 NEW FAVORITE SEPA- rator, fully equipped, \$450. Allenback Bros., Denzil, Sask. 27-2

SELLING—CASE STEAM ENGINE, 25 H.P., Nichols and Shepard separator, 36-56; tank and caboose. T. Jowsey, Barvas, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—THRESHING OUTFIT, Case steam, 28-80; Red River Special separator, 36-56. Box 173, Dundurn, Sask. 27-2

SELLING—TWO STEEL BEAM BRUSH breakers, 24-inch, good condition. Offers, please. Haddad, Amarant, Man. 27-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—COCKSHUTT ENGINE disc, in first-class condition. J. G. Gibson, Melfort, Sask. 27-2

WANTED—ABOUT 25-HORSE STEAM ENGINE, State age, condition, price. McPherson, Route 4, Brandon, Man.

SELLING—ROTARY ROD WEEDER, ONLY used half day, good reason for selling, \$75. H. B. Pugh, Holbein, Sask. 27-2

SELL, OR EXCHANGE FOR GAS RIG—STEAM threshing outfit, complete. J. Voysey, Spy Hill, Sask. 27-2

WANTED—A PAIR OF EXTENSION RIMS for 25-horse Case steam engine. Blais Comfert, Box 81, Star City, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE—CUSHMAN 22 H.P. ENGINE, 24-46 separator. Hill Pritchard, Carman, Man. 27-3

WILL EXCHANGE 36-56 SEPARATOR FOR smaller. Box 22, Spy Hill, Sask. 27-2

SELLING—15-37 CASE TRACTOR, READY TO work. W. Mullins, Hobbema, Alta. 24-2

WANTED—CATTLE, IN TRADE FOR 12-25 tractor. Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 26-3

WANTED—GARDEN CITY FEEDER, 40 OR 42 Z. Chevrier, Mazenod, Sask. 26-2

WANTED—OLD TYPE 15-30 RUMELY ENGINE for repairs. Elmer Adams, Major Sask. 26-3

FOR SALE—TITAN 25, REAL GOOD CONDI- tion, \$200 cash. L. Kennedy, Craik, Sask. 26-2

MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co., Winnipeg. 12-36

SELLING—28-INCH RUMELY SEPARATOR, good order. Bronsdon Bros., Viscount, Sask. 23-5

(Continued on next page)

MACHINERY and AUTOS

FOR SALE

All sizes and makes rebuilt guaranteed steam engines, kerosene tractors, threshers. Also bargains in second-hand threshing machinery of all kinds. Write for big complete price list.

THE GEO. WHITE AND SONS CO.
LIMITED

BRANDON, MAN. MOOSE JAW, SASK.

SELLING—ONE GEORGE WHITE 25 H.P. steam engine, one 36-60 separator, two water tanks; been running 130 days; will be in good running order by little repair to separator. All for \$1,000; \$500 cash, balance arranged. Erickson, Foulton, Blix, Tugaskie, Sask. 27-3

SELLING—36-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER, used for three small crops, price \$150; also one nine-horse Call of the West engine, magneto and battery ignition, clutch pulley, good condition, \$100. A. W. Edwards, Broadview, Sask. 27-3

SELLING—12-25 OPPOSED MOGUL TRACTOR, also one four-furrow Grand Detour tractor plow, both in good order. Will consider trade on good second-hand Ford car. Apply Chris. Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SMALL THRESHING outfit, Stanley Jones separator with feeder and blower, Fordson with Taco governor; perfect condition; always under cover. Will sell separate. James Odell, Canuck, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE CHEAP TO WIND UP AN ESTATE—One Minneapolis 25-50 gas engine and one Minneapolis separator, 32-52; mounted cook car and gas tank; all in good condition. Tom Sandvold, Midale, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE—ONE MOGUL ENGINE 15-30; ONE buffalo Pitts separator, 30-50; represented to be in good condition. May be seen on N.E. 21-14-2, West 1st, close to Woodlands, Man. H. W. Nesbitt, Lombard Building, Winnipeg, Man. 26-5

20-28 CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, \$350; 28-40 Red River Special, standard machine, with new Garden City feeder, \$500; North-west 25 H.P. steam engine, 135 pounds steam pressure, \$500. W. G. McGill, Boissevain, Man. 27-3

SELLING—25 H.P. TITAN TRACTOR, FIVE-bottom P. O. engine gang, George White 28-46 separator, \$700 cash. Take good car in trade. C. Jacob, Manor, Sask. 27-2

SELLING—32-54 AVERY SEPARATOR, IN excellent condition, \$300. Also would sell Case gas tractor, 20-40, in good condition, \$200. Genuine bargains. A. Jones, Penkill, Sask. 27-3

SELL OR TRADE—12-20 HEIDER TRACTOR, with or without John Deere plows, in first-class condition, for larger tractor, Case, Rumely or Hart-Parr. Gleave, Laura, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE—REBUILT GAS TRACTORS, steam engines, separators, miscellaneous machinery, bargain prices. State requirements. Prompt attention given. McKenzie Thresher Co., Indian Head, Sask. 27-3

GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE, 25-75, GOOD state of repair; Case steel separator, 40-62, in good shape; belts, tank, etc. For particulars, address Box 3, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27-5

FOR SALE—CASE 24-40 STEEL SEPARATOR, with Garden City feeder, in good repair. Apply George English, Treherne, Man. 27-2

24-INCH LANGDON FEEDER, \$100 CASH, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 27-5

WANTED—28-INCH FEEDER. W. McKIBBIN, Mawer, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL, GOOD condition, \$1,500. Box 116, Tugaskie, Sask. 27-3

MISCELLANEOUS

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 27-3

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 10-13

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-3

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN, Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 1917

CYLINDER GRINDING

WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also regrind crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 22-13

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO, engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 22-9

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-9

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and retined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 26-7

FRUIT

BLUEBERRIES! DIRECT TO YOU. ABSOLUTE-ly clean and dry, \$2.00 15 pound net basket, f.o.b. Gunne. Remits with order to Farmers' Co-operative Club Ltd., Waldhof, Ont. 26-7

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FLOUR MILL WANTED—Drum-

heller, the centre of a mining district, with a population of 10,000 people, with excellent water and power supply, served by both the C.N.R. and C.P.R.; centre of a wheat-growing district, requires a Flour Mill of 100-barrel or thereabout capacity. Correspondence on this subject invited. —SECRETARY, BOARD OF TRADE, DRUM-HELLER, ALBERTA.

We can put interested parties in touch with 150-barrel mill at a nearby town, which may be purchased at a bargain.

RUBBER HALF-SOLES CAN BE PUT ON leather shoes, overshoes or rubbers at home in a few minutes. Men's large, medium and small sizes, 75c. pair; youths', ladies' and child's sizes, 70c. pair. With cement and instructions. Postpaid anywhere in Canada. Wood Agency, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Send money Order or Postal Note.

GUNS AND RIFLES

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED, Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 48 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 25-5

LIGHTING SYSTEM

TURN YOUR COOK STOVE INTO A GAS range. The Arco-Kerosene vaporizer does the trick. Hundreds used. Practical and reliable. Absolutely guaranteed. Write now. Arco-Lite Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 27-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 19-9

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 21-5

LUMBER, CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, tamarac, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta. 27-3

MEDICAL

EPILEPTICS—THIS TREATMENT GUARAN-teed to stop seizure of money returned. No bromides, narcotics. Try at our risk. Hunter Laboratories, 900-AZ Scott, Little Rock, Ark. 26-5

GOUTRE REMEDIED WITHOUT AN OPERA-tion. Wonderful results. Send for free literature. Conway Co., P. Burns Building, Calgary. 24-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 27-3

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

RECORD EXCHANGE—TEN FOR DOLLAR, 1144 5th Avenue E., Calgary. 24-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMEN—EVERY FARMER IS A PROS-pect for groceries and lubricating oils. Our high grade groceries, lubricating oils and paints build repeat business. Vacant territories in Northern Manitoba, northern and south-west Saskatchewan and northern Alberta. Newgard-McDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 26-2

MISCELLANEOUS

SALESMAN WANTED FOR "CANADA'S Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy stock recommended by Western Government Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 24-5

\$75 WEEKLY SELLING MEN'S TAILORED clothing, \$22.95 delivered. Money-back guarantee. Big commissions. Experience unnecessary. Full or part time. Outfit free. Write Box 2022, Montreal. 25-5

NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must furnish references. 26-5

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

TAXIDERM

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. 19-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special Price for five pounds, \$2.25. Spread Leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Calissano & Figg Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg. 20-26

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO TO-bacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored, pound 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00, delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money and all expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 24-5

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" Brand, Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Hauberg, Rouge, Quessel, 65c.; Parfum d'Italie, Quessel, 75c. per pound, prepaid. Richard-Beliveau Co., Winnipeg. 23-5

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO-bacco for \$2.25, postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 27-3

THRESHING BELTS

BELTS SPICED—NO RIVETS OR STITCHES, Guaranteed to stand. Wilson's Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 27-9

TIRES

TIRE PRICES ADVANCED TWICE IN JUNE

A few of our bargains are still available for immediate shipment

30x3 1/2 Fabric \$5.40 and \$6.50
Tubes \$1.50 to \$2.00

CORDS

Guaranteed 8,000 Miles

30x3 1/2 \$ 8.50 32x4 \$15.00 \$18.70
31x4 14.00 33x4 15.50 19.20
..... 34x4 16.50 19.85

Enclose cash to cover or advise C.O.D. express, F.O.B. Winnipeg.

THE TIRE EXCHANGE

573 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

WELL DRILLING

D. J. TOOLE WILL SELL OR TRADE COM-plete well drilling machine, capacity 1,500 foot, or would like new location. Davidson, Sask. 27-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Blessings on Thee, Little Pig

"A pig is a nuisance," said Neighbor O'Day. "He roots in my garden and tramps in my hay! He breaks from his pen when we all are in town, then makes for my lettuce and tramples it down! When efforts to get at the feeder are foiled, he squeals like a bearing that hasn't been oiled! He wallows in mud to the point of his chin; he's lazy by nature and greedy as sin! A sense of proportion he never obtains; he's lacking in ethics and wanting in brains. My cow, and my sheep, and my dog, and my horse, show signs of intelligence, ethics and force; show signs of affection, they're cleanly and sane, and seldom break into my garden and grain; they never tramp ruthlessly over my hay nor raise the old Harry when I am away!"

"A pig is a nuisance?" I answered. "Not he! Not when he is handled as porkers should be! You know in advance that he's apt to break out, so build your hog fences enduring and stout; don't leave faulty places then grumble because the pig has complied with his natural laws! A pig isn't squeaky but quiet and good when you serve up his food in the way that you should! A pig is a nuisance? Why, listen, my man! A porker does all for his boss that he can; he lives on your bounty not more than a year, a fraction as long as the average steer, and dying he gives you his all and his best, he feeds you all things that he ever possessed!"

FREE TRIAL

Used all over the World

Melotte
Cream Separator

Easiest to Clean, Most Durable, Most Dependable and Satisfactory Separator in the World.

They last for 20 years or longer and skim as closely then as when new.

FORTY YEARS OF SUCCESS HAVE PROVED THIS

You can have a free trial on your own farm to prove it for yourself—without obligation.

Easy Terms—\$7.00 monthly, liberal allowance for your old machine during July and August.

R. A. LISTER & COMPANY
(OF CANADA) LIMITED
WINNIPEG EDMONTON

PRODUCE

LIVE HENS WANTED

For years we have given absolute satisfaction to hundreds of regular shippers. Let us demonstrate to you the kind of service we constantly render.

Live Poultry Prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg
HENS over 6 lbs., 19-20c; 5-6 lbs., 17c; 4-5 lbs., 15c

Young Roosters, good condition 12c
Old Roosters 9c
Ducks 15c

Turkeys, over 9 lbs., good condition 16c
Broilers, over 2 lbs., per lb. 30c

Prompt payments. Crates on request.
STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry and Eggs Wanted

Ship us your Broilers and receive highest market price.

Fat Hens, over 6 lbs. 19-20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs., 15-17c; 4-5 lbs. 13-15c
Young Roosters 12c

Hen Turkeys, 10-13 lbs., 15-17c; Toms, 12c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
Dorfman Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg.

Control of Swarming

Continued from Page 13

Wide and deep entrances to the hives will also help, but if too deep the bees will build them in with comb. An entrance the full width of the hive and an inch deep, is sometimes used.

A single comb of brood taken from the centre of a brood nest and placed in the super and replaced by an empty comb or frame filled with a full sheet of comb foundation, will delay swarming preparations for a few days, if these have not actually been commenced. Three combs a week removed from the brood nest and replaced with empties, will give the queen all the room she will need for that period, but these should not be placed altogether in the centre of the brood nest, the empties should be alternated with the combs of brood. This is generally considered too much work in the large apiaries, so certain modifications are figured out to suit the individual operator. These different manipulations are generally discontinued when the honey flow slackens in the fall, so that the bees will be able to arrange their home for winter while honey is still coming in. If continued too late in the fall, poor wintering may follow.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 3, 1925.

WHEAT—Market has displayed an easier tone throughout, sagging in price under little pressure. Buyers are displaying little interest either in old or new crop futures, and while small quantities have been taken by millers and exporters from day to day, the offerings on the tail end of the crop appear too much for the demand. The predicted shortage has not materialized and the new crop promises well. It is natural that Europeans should hold back under such circumstances, and unless damage to the growing wheat occurs, the market does not show much promise of higher prices in the immediate future. The threshing returns in the United States crop from different sections are such as to make it appear possible that the U.S. government in their next crop report may anticipate an increase in the yields of the U.S. winter wheat crop. Markets are distinctly weather markets with comparatively little interest taken at the present time.

OATS—Fairly heavy deliveries of No. 1 Feed oats on July 2, had a bearish effect on values, and while there has been good buying by exporters from day to day, the offerings by speculative holders who were unloading were very heavy also. This, together with decline in wheat values, depressed prices. There is an excellent demand for oats and it may continue throughout the remaining old crop months according to present indications.

BARLEY—All grades in good demand with offerings light. Low grade barley is selling well, purchasers finding difficulty in getting any quantity together.

FLAX—Poor demand with market sagging and altogether out of line with other markets. Liquidation poorly taken and market dropping of its own weight.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 29 to July 4, inclusive.

	29	30	1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 160	160			156	154	155	162	123
Oct. 132	134			130	130	132	135	117
Dec. 128	131			127	127	129		113
Oats—								
July 54	53			52	52	53	56	42
Oct. 47	47			47	47	47	47	53
Dec. 43	45			44	45	44		41
Barley—								
July 87	86			86	85	85	89	76
Oct. 75	75			74	75	75	75	68
Dec. 71								63
Flax—								
July 218	316			213	212	213	225	214
Oct. 218	218			213	214	215	220	199
Dec. 192								192
Rye—								
July 94	94			91	91	92	98	75
Oct. 97	97			93	92	93	99	78
Dec. 97								

CASH WHEAT

June 29 to July 4, inclusive.

	29	30	1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	161	162		157	156	157	163	113
2 N	157	157		153	152	153	159	120
3 N	151	152		148	146	147	151	115
4	143	144		140	139	140	145	109
5	117	119		115	117	119	120	102
6							103	97
Feed							85	83

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed July 3 as follows: July, 2d higher at 11s 1d; October, 2d higher at 10s 5d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted unchanged at \$4.86. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: July, \$1.61; October, \$1.51.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.58; No. 1 light northern, \$1.46; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.45; No. 2 light northern, \$1.44; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.43; No. 3 light northern, \$1.42; No. 4 dark northern, \$1.41; No. 4 light northern, \$1.40; No. 5 dark northern, \$1.39; No. 5 light northern, \$1.38; No. 6 dark northern, \$1.37; No. 6 light northern, \$1.36; No. 7 dark northern, \$1.35; No. 7 light northern, \$1.34; No. 8 dark northern, \$1.33; No. 8 light northern, \$1.32; No. 9 dark northern, \$1.31; No. 9 light northern, \$1.30; No. 10 dark northern, \$1.29; No. 10 light northern, \$1.28; No. 11 dark northern, \$1.27; No. 11 light northern, \$1.26; No. 12 dark northern, \$1.25; No. 12 light northern, \$1.24; No. 13 dark northern, \$1.23; No. 13 light northern, \$1.22; No. 14 dark northern, \$1.21; No. 14 light northern, \$1.20; No. 15 dark northern, \$1.19; No. 15 light northern, \$1.18; No. 16 dark northern, \$1.17; No. 16 light northern, \$1.16; No. 17 dark northern, \$1.15; No. 17 light northern, \$1.14; No. 18 dark northern, \$1.13; No. 18 light northern, \$1.12; No. 19 dark northern, \$1.11; No. 19 light northern, \$1.10; No. 20 dark northern, \$1.09; No. 20 light northern, \$1.08; No. 21 dark northern, \$1.07; No. 21 light northern, \$1.06; No. 22 dark northern, \$1.05; No. 22 light northern, \$1.04; No. 23 dark northern, \$1.03; No. 23 light northern, \$1.02; No. 24 dark northern, \$1.01; No. 24 light northern, \$1.00; No. 25 dark northern, \$0.99; No. 25 light northern, \$0.98; No. 26 dark northern, \$0.97; No. 26 light northern, \$0.96; No. 27 dark northern, \$0.95; No. 27 light northern, \$0.94; No. 28 dark northern, \$0.93; No. 28 light northern, \$0.92; No. 29 dark northern, \$0.91; No. 29 light northern, \$0.90; No. 30 dark northern, \$0.89; No. 30 light northern, \$0.88; No. 31 dark northern, \$0.87; No. 31 light northern, \$0.86; No. 32 dark northern, \$0.85; No. 32 light northern, \$0.84; No. 33 dark northern, \$0.83; No. 33 light northern, \$0.82; No. 34 dark northern, \$0.81; No. 34 light northern, \$0.80; No. 35 dark northern, \$0.79; No. 35 light northern, \$0.78; No. 36 dark northern, \$0.77; No. 36 light northern, \$0.76; No. 37 dark northern, \$0.75; No. 37 light northern, \$0.74; No. 38 dark northern, \$0.73; No. 38 light northern, \$0.72; No. 39 dark northern, \$0.71; No. 39 light northern, \$0.70; No. 40 dark northern, \$0.69; No. 40 light northern, \$0.68; No. 41 dark northern, \$0.67; No. 41 light northern, \$0.66; No. 42 dark northern, \$0.65; No. 42 light northern, \$0.64; No. 43 dark northern, \$0.63; No. 43 light northern, \$0.62; No. 44 dark northern, \$0.61; No. 44 light northern, \$0.60; No. 45 dark northern, \$0.59; No. 45 light northern, \$0.58; No. 46 dark northern, \$0.57; No. 46 light northern, \$0.56; No. 47 dark northern, \$0.55; No. 47 light northern, \$0.54; No. 48 dark northern, \$0.53; No. 48 light northern, \$0.52; No. 49 dark northern, \$0.51; No. 49 light northern, \$0.50; No. 50 dark northern, \$0.49; No. 50 light northern, \$0.48; No. 51 dark northern, \$0.47; No. 51 light northern, \$0.46; No. 52 dark northern, \$0.45; No. 52 light northern, \$0.44; No. 53 dark northern, \$0.43; No. 53 light northern, \$0.42; No. 54 dark northern, \$0.41; No. 54 light northern, \$0.40; No. 55 dark northern, \$0.39; No. 55 light northern, \$0.38; No. 56 dark northern, \$0.37; No. 56 light northern, \$0.36; No. 57 dark northern, \$0.35; No. 57 light northern, \$0.34; No. 58 dark northern, \$0.33; No. 58 light northern, \$0.32; No. 59 dark northern, \$0.31; No. 59 light northern, \$0.30; No. 60 dark northern, \$0.29; No. 60 light northern, \$0.28; No. 61 dark northern, \$0.27; No. 61 light northern, \$0.26; No. 62 dark northern, \$0.25; No. 62 light northern, \$0.24; No. 63 dark northern, \$0.23; No. 63 light northern, \$0.22; No. 64 dark northern, \$0.21; No. 64 light northern, \$0.20; No. 65 dark northern, \$0.19; No. 65 light northern, \$0.18; No. 66 dark northern, \$0.17; No. 66 light northern, \$0.16; No. 67 dark northern, \$0.15; No. 67 light northern, \$0.14; No. 68 dark northern, \$0.13; No. 68 light northern, \$0.12; No. 69 dark northern, \$0.11; No. 69 light northern, \$0.10; No. 70 dark northern, \$0.09; No. 70 light northern, \$0.08; No. 71 dark northern, \$0.07; No. 71 light northern, \$0.06; No. 72 dark northern, \$0.05; No. 72 light northern, \$0.04; No. 73 dark northern, \$0.03; No. 73 light northern, \$0.02; No. 74 dark northern, \$0.01; No. 74 light northern, \$0.00; No. 75 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 75 light northern, \$0.00; No. 76 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 76 light northern, \$0.00; No. 77 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 77 light northern, \$0.00; No. 78 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 78 light northern, \$0.00; No. 79 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 79 light northern, \$0.00; No. 80 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 80 light northern, \$0.00; No. 81 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 81 light northern, \$0.00; No. 82 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 82 light northern, \$0.00; No. 83 dark northern, \$0.00; 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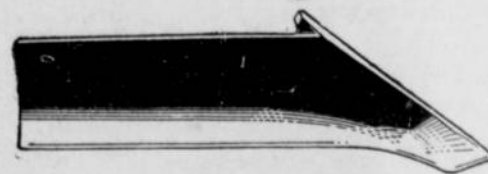


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